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ABSTRACT

New York State's public and private colleges and universities have been confronted in recent years with increasing problems of financing the growth of the educational system as required by expanding enrollments. Even without enrollment growth and the need for new facilities and larger operating budgets, increasing costs and slower growth of income have made it difficult for the institutions to operate on a fiscally sound basis with their present commitments. The financial problems differ in nature and scope in the public and private sectors and there are differences also in the plight of the City University of New York versus that of the State University of New York; there are differences as well among the diverse institutions comprising the private sector. Such differences should not obscure the fact that the health and welfare of all are at stake and that new methods of financing both institutions and students are needed. The papers comprising this document present: (1) a comparison of 4-year public and private institutions; (2) trends and projections of enrollments and facilities of the institutions; (3) the financial situation of the public institutions; and (4) the financial situation of the private institutions. (Author/HS)

ED 059666

NEW YORK STATE'S HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Background Studies for the Development of New Methods of Financing

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The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Albany, New York
January 1972

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Background Studies for the Development
of New Methods of Financing

The University of the State of New York

The State Education Department

Albany, New York

January 1972

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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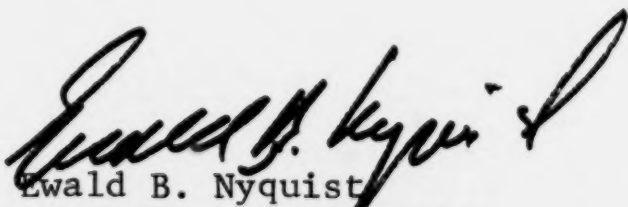
FOREWORD

New York State's public and private higher institutions have been confronted, in recent years, with increasing problems in financing the growth of the system required by expanding enrollments. Even without enrollment growth and the need for new facilities and larger operating budgets, increasing costs and slower growth of income have made it difficult for the institutions to operate on a fiscally sound basis with their present commitments.

The financial problems differ in nature and scope in the public and private sectors and there are differences also in the plight of The City University of New York versus that of the State University of New York; there are differences, as well, among the diverse institutions comprising the private sector. Such differences should not obscure the fact that the health and welfare of all are at stake and that new methods of financing both institutions and students are needed.

To address this important issue, the Regents, at their January 1972 meeting, adopted a position paper, Financing Higher Education Needs in the Decade Ahead, setting forth their appraisal of the financial problems of the institutions and proposing new courses of action.

Documenting and supporting their findings and recommendations are the papers presented here. Those who wish to delve more deeply into the sources of things may find it profitable to review the factual data and information contained in these studies.


Ewald B. Nyquist
Commissioner of Education

January 1972

Introduction

The public and private higher educational institutions of New York State have been confronted with an increasing financial crisis in recent years and one which portends to become more severe in the immediate years ahead. The Governor, the Regents and, we are sure, the higher institutions and the citizens of the State are agreed that the basic public mission of collegiate higher educational institutions is to provide equal opportunity to all applicants for such education without significant social or financial barriers. This mission imposes upon all institutions the necessity of providing adequate resources and facilities, faculties and programs to meet the demands of all prospective students seeking access to the system. Such demands, involving increasing numbers of students and increasing rates of college entrance by high school graduates, already are straining the existing financial and other resource capacity of the institutions.

In November of 1971, the Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education convened a task force on higher education finance consisting of representatives of the State University, the City University of New York, the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities, the private institutions at large, and the

State Education Department. The objectives of this task force were (1) to conduct research studies on the present and prospective condition of the public and private higher institutions including appraisal of trends in enrollments, facilities, finances and other important aspects of the institutions, (2) to develop a set of principles basic to plans for the financing of higher education, and (3) to develop specific proposals for changes in the present system of public and private financing of all institutions.

The report presented here has been prepared by staff of the State Education Department on behalf of this task force. The main body of the staff's research effort appears in four separate sections covering (A) a comparison of four-year public and private institutions, (B) trends and projections of enrollments and facilities of the higher institutions, (C) the financial situation of the State's public higher institutions, and (D) the financial situation of the State's private higher institutions. The purpose of this introductory section is (1) to state the problem and the reason for all this activity, (2) to propose a set of principles which might underly plans for the financing of higher education, and (3) to summarize the findings of the studies conducted as presented in the four main sections of the report.

New York State's Higher Education System:
Progress and Problems

Dramatic changes have indeed been taking place in New York's higher education system. The State has made remarkable progress in extending higher educational opportunities through the expansion of public higher education, through broad programs of general and special financial assistance to students, through programs of categorical aid to certain institutions and, most recently, through general financial assistance to private colleges and universities. One may look back some twelve years to 1958-59 when total State appropriations for all higher education purposes was approximately \$80 million and compare that effort with the 1971-72 appropriation of some \$740 million. Looming largest here, of course, is the growth of State University operations from some \$45 million to more than \$420 million. At the same time, grants to students rose from less than \$10 million to more than \$75 million, to community colleges from less than \$17 million to more than \$90 million, and the support of City University of New York from less than \$9 million to almost \$110 million. But the flood of claimants for participation in higher education, rightfully in pursuit of the personal and social rewards it promises, continues, and opportunities for such claimants must be extended further. The

main problem is how to achieve this expansion under a system of financing that would utilize available resources and those coming into being in the next few years to the maximum extent possible and consistent with sound public policy.

A Statement of Principles
Covering a Plan for Financing Higher Education

1. The mission of the State is to provide every high school graduate with access to its system of post-secondary education on terms he can afford and under conditions which provide him with a reasonable chance for success.
2. The State should continue its policy of extending educational opportunities to larger segments of the population as rapidly as its fiscal resources permit with the objective of realizing its full opportunity program by 1980.
3. Special efforts should be continued to accommodate increased numbers of economically and educationally disadvantaged students to make up for accumulated injustices of the past.
4. The full resources of all institutions, public and private, are necessary in order to meet higher educa-

tional needs. Since it is important to society and the individual to retain a pluralism and a diversity of options for attendance upon higher education, and since the contribution of both public and private institutions are in the common public interest, financial arrangements need to be made which insure the continuation of a mixed system of private and public institutions.

5. Public aid for private and public institutions must be accompanied by measures which assure due accountability to the public for the public funds received, for the effectiveness of the educational programs offered, and for the diversity of the student bodies served.
6. Coordination of effort among public and private institutions is essential in order to maintain an efficient and effective system of higher education.
7. The costs of higher education are high and continue to rise at a rate exceeding rises in the price level. Unless brought under control, the rising costs of higher education will be beyond the means both of the students and governments which are called upon to meet them.

Constraints on cost increases are essential if the system is to continue to expand its extension of higher educational opportunities.

8. Individual students must be expected to bear some part of the costs of financing an education through work or contributions from their families. At the same time, since society benefits at least as much as the individuals who receive a higher education, any trend to place an unduly increased share of the burden of costs on the individual must be forestalled.
9. Highest priority should be accorded to extending educational opportunities despite fiscal constraints. Recognition of this priority goal requires that the higher academic community find ways to increase productivity, and institutions must find additional sources of revenue through increased public Federal, State and local support and through added sharing by students.
10. Deferred tuition arrangements and student loan programs are appropriate complementary aid programs for certain classifications of students. They are especially appropriate to help students finance their education in certain high cost programs such as medicine, dentistry, and graduate studies, where the additional expected future

income benefits to the students may be available to help repay the loans. Loan arrangements as the sole or principal means of financing college-going costs for undergraduate students places an undue burden upon them. Reliance upon such arrangements should be minimized for undergraduates, especially during their first two years of college.

11. Tuition and/or fee charges should be scaled to ability to pay and related to the cost of instruction of the program in which the student is enrolled.
12. Students from low and low-middle income families should be given increased opportunities to attend private as well as public institutions through partial or full subsidization of their college-going costs.
13. The present system of financing higher education is inconsistent with the present needs of both public and private institutions and a new system of financing should be developed.
14. Any new system for financing higher education should be consistent with the foregoing principles and should recognize the importance of extending educational opportunities to students at a cost they can afford and through a system of higher education embracing both public and private institutions.

Summary of Findings

A Comparison of Four-Year Public and Private Institutions:
How Much Do They Differ?

1. Private as well as public higher institutions of the State serve dominantly New York State residents. More than 95 percent of the students at the State and City Universities are State residents, and almost 80 percent of the students at private institutions are State residents.
2. The ethnic composition of the student body of institutions appears to be determined more by the location of the institution than by type of institutional control. While the City University of New York shows the highest percentage of black and Spanish surnamed students, the City's private institutions also have a significant percentage of such students.
3. Institutions upstate, especially those in suburban or rural locations, have relatively small percentages of minority group students.
4. The enrollment of economically and educationally disadvantaged students also seems to be a function of institutional location rather than public or private control. Another important determinant of the number and proportion of such students enrolled is the amount of funds available to the institutions for subsidy of these students and for the support of

special programs.

5. Private institutions throughout the Nation and in New York State enroll a higher percentage of high-income students than do the public institutions. The percentage of students in the middle and upper-middle income groups, however, does not differ significantly between the public and private sectors.

6. The private universities enroll more than 13 percent of their students from income groups of \$8,000 per year and less as compared with 15.3 percent for the public universities. The four-year colleges enroll higher percentages of low-income students than do the universities, but the private colleges at 18 percent of enrollment compare well with the public colleges at 25 percent.

7. The income composition of student bodies appears to be determined largely by the marked differential in tuition charges at public and private institutions and the greater range of choice available to families in the very highest income groups.

8. Where institutions are reasonably comparable in size, type program structure, and geographical location, the costs of education per student per year are within the same range for the public and private institutions.

9. The expenditures per student at State University colleges in 1970-71 were in the range of \$2,000-2,200; the expenditures

per student of private institutions ranged much more widely with some operating at levels as low as \$1,500-1,700 and others in the range of \$2,300-2,500. The expenditures of the public institutions, of course, are set by formulae applied in the budgeting process.

10. The expenditures of the private institutions appear to be determined mainly by the wealth or resources available to the institution. Those with small endowments have lower "costs," those with large endowments have higher "costs."
11. The ratio of students enrolled to faculty employed, an important determinant of costs per student, does not differ significantly between public and private institutions. In 1970-71, State University colleges operated with lower student-faculty ratios than the sample of private institutions and the comparable units of the City University. The ratios are lower for universities than for colleges but State University centers were at the same level as such institutions as N.Y.U. and Syracuse University. The City colleges of New York had higher student-faculty ratios than their State University and private institutional counterparts.
12. The level and structure of faculty salaries, for both public and private institutions, are determined much more by the competitive forces of the professional labor market than

they are by managerial discretion.

13. The sample of public and private New York institutions also reflects such important salary determinants as geographical location, social and climatic environment and other non-economic factors.
14. Salaries for full professors are at about the same level at State University units and private universities. At the lower ranks, the State University centers have somewhat superior total compensation levels. A similar pattern emerges in the comparative compensation levels of the State University colleges and private colleges.
15. State University fringe benefits, averaging more than 18 percent of base salary, are above those paid in the private institutions which range from 13 to 17 percent of salary; this element accounts for some of the superiority of the State University centers and colleges in total compensation.
16. The salary levels of the City University of New York are substantially above those of both the State University and private institutions.
17. In general, the public institutions appear to pay somewhat higher salaries and full compensation than do comparable private institutions of the State.

18. The distribution of faculty of higher institutions through the various ranks is determined largely by the nature of the institution, its age, its rate of growth, its managerial policies, its faculty personnel policies and, perhaps most heavily, by the number and size of graduate and professional education programs versus undergraduate programs.
19. The older, larger and more diversified institutions such as Columbia, Cornell and N.Y.U. have higher percentages of staff at the full professor rank than do the State University centers.
20. The City University, along with the State colleges and the private colleges, has markedly fewer personnel at the highest rank.
21. Federal and State grant and loan programs and authorities have done much over the past 10 years to provide both public and private higher institutions with physical facilities which appear, currently, to be quite adequate. The City University of New York, however, is well below the units of the State University and the private institutions in the quantity and quality of physical facilities both in total and on a per student basis. The construction of recent years has resulted in heavy debt burdens for both public and private institutions. The

State University with an estimated full value of facilities of \$1.5 billion has a debt of \$1.3 billion in the form of bonds issued by the Dormitory Authority and the State University Construction Fund. The City University of New York has, so far, incurred debt of \$158 million against its total plant value of \$290 million. The private institutions have a debt amounting to about 35 percent of the total value of plant.

22. Tuition charges to the students at private institutions have increased substantially over the past decade and they now are in the range of \$2,000 to \$2,800 per year. The differential between these rates and those charged at the units of the State University of New York is well known. The City University of New York continues this year with its no tuition policy for full-time matriculated students.

23. In summary, it appears that such differences as exist in the status, effort, performance, efficiency, and commitments of the higher institutions of the State are attributable to factors other than institutional control, i.e., whether they are public or private. The more important determinants of differences would seem to be such factors as geographical location of the institution, the size and composition of the populations in the relevant areas from which students are drawn, the amount and distribution of funds available or made available to them and the fortunes and misfortunes of history.

Enrollments and Facilities of New York State Public and Private Higher Institutions: Trends and Projections

1. Over the past ten years, the most significant facts in the enrollment of students in New York State's higher institutions has been (a) the substantial growth in total enrollment and (b) the significant change in the distribution of enrollments among the three major public and private sectors.
2. Over the next ten years, enrollment growth will continue, although at a declining rate toward the end of the decade, and the sectoral distribution will continue in the directions already established. Enrollment growth has been accompanied by continued growth in construction, acquisition and rehabilitation of physical facilities.
3. It is obviously important that the total quantity and distribution of physical facilities be consistent with the growth and sectoral distribution of enrollments and crucial decisions must be made over the next decade on the volume and location of facilities to be constructed.
4. Between 1961 and 1970, total head-count enrollment in New York State higher institutions rose from 403,000 to 765,000, an increase of 90 percent. State University enrollment increased by 310 percent, City University by 58 percent, and private institutions by 29 percent.

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5. In the past ten-year period, SUNY's share of total enrollments rose from 20 to 42 percent, CUNY's share dropped from 20 to 17 percent, and the share of the private institutions fell from 60 to 41 percent.
6. Between 1970 and 1980, total full-time degree credit enrollment in the State will rise by almost 50 percent, a rate about one-half the growth rate of the past decade but one which will increase enrollment by 235,000, a number larger than the total enrollment in all institutions in 1961. The slower overall growth rate will result from (a) a decrease in the rate of growth of State University, (b) a decrease in the rate of growth of the college-age population, and (c) continued growth, but at a declining rate, of the college-going rate of high school graduates, the latter approaching a plateau of 75 percent by 1980.
7. SUNY's share of full-time enrollment will increase to 42 percent by 1980, the City University of New York will have 25 percent of the students, and the private institutions will serve about one-third of all students.
8. The greatest growth will occur in the community colleges of the State which will increase enrollment by more than 90 percent in the next decade.
9. The community colleges, under the direction of CUNY, which have tripled their enrollments since 1965, will increase

enrollment by another 66 percent by 1980.

10. Undergraduate enrollment in the private institutions will grow by only 5 percent and their share of total undergraduate enrollment will drop from 41 percent in 1970 to 29 percent in 1980.

11. The private institutions will continue to dominate in graduate and professional education, enrolling about three-fifths of all such students by 1980 as compared to 82 percent in 1965.

12. The college-going rate of high school graduates will rise from a level of 40 percent in 1961 to 75 percent by 1980.

While the number of high school graduates per year rose by 70,000 between 1961 and 1970, the increase will be only another 30,000 by 1979. The number of graduates will peak in that year and begin to decline gradually thereafter. The college-going rate, will continue to rise, reaching its peak in 1980 or 1981, and a peak in total undergraduate enrollments will be reached, perhaps, a year later.

13. It is anticipated that net emigration of college students from the State will drop from a present level of 55,000 to about 50,000 by 1980, with the latter number from a much larger pool of students.

14. While projections of total growth of high school graduates, enrollments, etc., are likely to be quite realizable, the sectoral distribution of students among the private and public institutions of the State will depend much upon public policy decisions made over the next decade, especially those concerned with the level and structure of the system of financing.
15. While enrollments have been shifting and will continue to shift from the private to the public institutions, the former institutions, at this date, continue to have more than half of all total physical facilities, some of them now becoming redundant. Public-private facilities space is in the ratio of 40:60; public-private enrollments are in the ratio of 56:44.
16. The City University of New York ranks well below the State University and private institutions in the quantity and quality of facilities. Classroom space per full-time student enrolled at the two former groups of institutions appears to be satisfactory at the present time and planned construction should maintain a satisfactory ratio of space to students enrolled by 1975.
17. Planned facilities expansion at the senior institutions of CUNY, while increasing space by more than 50 percent by 1975, would leave those institutions with less space per student than they now have and they would remain well below SUNY and

the private institutions in this resource. The State University has only some 10 percent of total non-residential space allotted to classrooms; the private institutions have 14 percent of their space for this purpose; and the City University has 20 percent of its space in the form of classrooms. SUNY and the private institutions utilize classroom space about equally intensively throughout the week while the CUNY institutions use their classroom space about 20 percent more intensively than do these other sectors. The rank order of the institutions in their holdings of laboratory and library space remains the same as for total and classroom space: private institutions, SUNY, CUNY.

18. Some of the dormitory space at State University colleges is presently being utilized for non-residential purposes and continued declines in student applications for such space suggest that construction plans for the next few years be modified. State University has recently cancelled construction plans for 30,000 additional beds by 1975.

19. While the City University of New York has developed master plans for each of its campuses, the Governor has recently rejected a master plan for York College and those for senior college libraries and CUNY central office space.

20. A recent survey by the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities has found that the private institutions of the State will have the capacity to accommodate additional full-time enrollments of 54,000 students by the Fall of 1972, a number composed of 41,000 undergraduates and 13,000 graduate students. They anticipate room for 13,500 freshmen over those they expect to enroll and also anticipate a possible 11,500 empty dormitory beds.

The Financial Situation of New York State Public Higher Institutions

1. The public higher institutions of the State are constrained to operate within the budget appropriations provided them and do not have the latitude or freedom to determine the size of the various economic and financial variables in their operating budgets.
2. The demands upon these institutions in recent years, demands which will continue over the next decade, have kept them operating at and beyond the capacity of their physical and other resources; such pressures and operating rates are likely to continue.
3. For the 1972-73 year, the Governor has submitted a zero increase budget for the State as a whole and has imposed upon each State agency, including the State University, the mandate of a zero increase budget.

4. The City University of New York is currently operating with a budget 18 percent less than it had requested. Its open admissions policies have increased enrollment at its senior colleges from 11,000 students in 1969-70 to 24,000 students in the present academic year.
5. Facilities space available to these students averages from one-third to one-half that available in the other public and private institutions of the State. The University is seeking acceleration of its present and planned construction program.
6. The State University of New York has also found its budgetary requests significantly reduced in final adoption by the Legislature.
7. Enrollment growth of SUNY will assure full capacity utilization of physical facilities in progress and those coming on the line annually.
8. The statement submitted by SUNY officials reports that the institution will have a \$20 million deficiency in total program funds available for 1972-73.
9. Applications for admission processed through December 1971 were running 45 percent ahead of those at the comparable time a year ago, indicating that the acceptance rate of the University, in the face of budgetary restraints, may be below that of past years.

10. Maintenance and operating costs of more than 3 million square feet of new building space coming into use in 1972-73 will add \$13 million to the operating budget. Mandated salary increases will require another \$11.4 million.
11. The University plans improvements in the utilization of space by accommodating increasing numbers of students and expanding the length of the class day.
12. Some academic programs may be eliminated at SUNY and all graduate programs are presently under review.
13. The community colleges of the State face financial problems rooted in the system of local financing, resting largely on the real property tax and sales taxes. There are considerable differentials in the revenue capacity of the various counties of the State and, therefore, in the relative ability of the counties to finance the portion of community college operating expenditures for which they are responsible.
14. A comprehensive study of the problems posed by local sponsorship of community colleges and of the financial resources available to each of them is needed.

The Financial Situation of New York State Private Higher Institutions

1. The financial and other aspects and problems of New York State's private higher institutions are not comparable with those of the private sectors of other states because of the total size and scope of the private sector in New York, its historical development and its relationship, primarily, to the size and growth of the State University which has seen its major development over the past ten years.
2. The financial situation of the private institutions has been covered in the April 1971 report of the State Education Department entitled The Financial Problems of the Private Colleges and Universities of New York State. The reader is referred to the summary appearing at the beginning of that publication for further background information.
3. A survey of all of the private institutions of the State conducted between November and December of 1971 indicates that ~~thirteen~~ of the institutions are in serious financial difficulty at the present time. Fifty-eight institutions are considered financially vulnerable while 27 institutions appear to have satisfactory financial prospects for the near-term future.
4. The Bundy-aided institutions anticipate total deficits for the 1971-72 year of some \$50 million. Inclusion of the unaided four-year and two-year institutions raises the total anticipated

deficit to the neighborhood of \$60 million for the current year.

5. The six major universities account for more than \$30 million of these deficits or more than half the total.

6. The trend of recent years is evident in the increasing deficits of the Bundy-aided institutions from a level of \$4.3 million in 1966-67 to \$35 million in 1969-70. In the 1970-71 year, the deficits of these institutions reached some \$50 million.

7. Tuition and fee income continued to be the principal source of funds for the private institutions and increases in tuition rates have necessitated increased financial aid to students. The major part of this aid is unfunded representing a drain on general current income.

8. Tuition rates now average \$2,600 per year for the major universities and almost \$2,400 per year for the large private colleges.

9. The high and rising tuition rates continue to pose a major problem for the private institutions in the recruitment and retention of a diversified student body.

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SECTION A

A COMPARISON OF FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
HOW MUCH DO THEY DIFFER?

A Comparison of Four-Year Public and Private Institutions:
How Much Do They Differ?

If private, as well as public, institutions are to be considered part of the total system of higher education of the State, it is worth examining a representative sample of these institutions so as to compare them in those variables which identify their roles in meeting the needs of the State.

Enrollment of New York State Residents

First, it is apparent that the public and private institutions serve a student population which is composed dominantly of New York State residents (Table A-1). While it is expected that the public institutions would be attended heavily by State residents, it must be noted that almost 80 percent of all students in the private institutions were also residents of New York State in 1963, and the percentage has dropped by only one point since then. For most of the private colleges and universities, the percentage of New York State residents exceeds 80 percent. The total ratio is brought down somewhat by the out-of-state enrollment at the large "national" universities such as Columbia, Cornell and Rochester, by graduate school enrollments which are drawn by both public and private institutions from broader geographical areas, and by enrollments in the professional schools.

TABLE A-1

Headcount Enrollment in New York State Institutions
by Residence of Student and Control of Institution
for 1963 and 1968

Type of Institution	Enrollment in New York State Institutions 1963		Enrollment in New York State Institutions 1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>All Institutions</u>	407,108	100.0	686,466	100.0
New York State Residents	351,155	86.3	604,352	88.1
Other	55,953	13.7	81,934	11.9
<u>Public Institutions</u>	154,715	100.0	362,453	100.0
New York State Residents	152,327	98.5	353,551	97.5
Other	2,388	1.5	8,902	2.5
<u>Private Institutions</u>				
New York State Residents	198,828	79.8	250,981	78.9
Other	53,565	21.2	73,032	22.5

Source: United States Office of Education
Residence and Migration of College Students, 1963 and 1968

Ethnic Composition of Student Body

The ethnic composition of undergraduate students at the various public and private institutions shows no clear picture of being determined by type of institutional control (Table A-2). The colleges of the City University of New York show relatively large percentages of enrollments of black and Spanish surnamed students. New York City has a high percentage of such ethnic groups in its total population, and the open admissions policy of the City University, coupled with its no-tuition policy, undoubtedly weighs heavily in producing this composition of the student body. The only other institutions with significant percentages of the student body from these minority groups are New York University and Columbia University, although their ratios are considerably below those of CUNY.

Throughout the State, it appears that the major determinant of the composition of the student body is the composition of the population in the relevant areas from which the student body is drawn. The ratios of minority students in upstate private colleges and State University colleges are quite similar, appearing to be randomly higher or lower depending upon location and, especially, proximity to urban centers.

Enrollment of Disadvantaged Students

A comparison of the performance of public and private

TABLE A-2

Ethnic Composition of Undergraduate Student Body
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970

Institution	Percent of Students Identified as:			
	White	Negro	Spanish Surnamed	Other
SUNY - Albany	95.8	3.7	0.4	0.1
SUNY - Binghamton	96.9	1.7	1.2	0.2
City College of N.Y.	63.4	20.1	6.5	10.1
New York University	87.9	7.7	2.7	1.7
Syracuse University	96.1	2.4	0.5	1.0
Columbia University	86.8	5.5	3.7	4.0
Cornell University	93.4	2.9	0.5	3.1
State U. Col.-Brockport	96.6	2.6	0.5	0.3
State U. Col.-Fredonia	98.1	0.9	0.3	0.7
State U. Col.-New Paltz	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
State U. Col.-Plattsburgh	97.8	1.5	0.3	0.4
CUNY - Baruch	77.5	13.5	3.5	5.5
CUNY - Queens	86.9	8.1	1.4	3.7
Hofstra University	94.7	3.6	0.6	1.1
Elmira College	97.6	1.9	0.2	0.3
Ithaca College	97.9	1.7	0.3	0.1
Union College	95.3	3.7	0.2	0.7

Note: Survey was by self-identification. It is believed that a number of black students checked "other" (which included white) rather than the word "Negro".

institutions in their enrollment and support of educationally and economically disadvantaged students offers no opportunity for facile conclusions. Here the major determinant appears to be the amount of public funds made available to the institutions to serve these groups (in addition to the location of the institutions in relation to the target populations). Only the City University of New York shows a markedly high percentage of "equal opportunity" students, resulting from the commitment of CUNY to this objective beginning with the 1970-71 academic year (Table A-3). New York University began making a heavy commitment to disadvantaged students under its Martin Luther King program in the 1968-69 year. This effort has been supported by the State's Higher Education Opportunity Program in the past two years, covering perhaps half the cost to the institution of the educational, counseling, and support services for these students.

Columbia and Syracuse Universities enroll very small numbers of HEOP students and Cornell University only a very modest number.

With total enrollments at the four sampled State colleges more than double those of the sample of private colleges, there appears to be no significant difference in the performance of these two groups of institutions in enrolling disadvantaged students.

TABLE A-3
Enrollments and Expenditures
Equal Opportunity Students
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970-71

Institution	Number of HEOP Students	Percent of Total Students	Expenditures Per Student*
SUNY - Albany	482	4.2	\$2,069
SUNY - Binghamton	256	3.8	1,205
CUNY College of N.Y.	1,805	10.5	3,064
New York University	701	3.0	1,020
Syracuse University	45	0.3	1,607
Columbia University	31	0.2	639
Cornell University	122	1.2	1,220
State U. Col.-Brockport	100	1.5	1,047
State U. Col.-Fredonia	41	1.0	826
State U. Col.-New Paltz	132	2.2	1,016
State U. Col.-Plattsburgh	36	0.8	1,674
CUNY - Baruch	375	4.5	3,149
CUNY - Queens	1,016	4.9	2,931
Hofstra University	76	0.8	1,975
Elmira College	9	0.4	467
Ithaca College	81	2.0	1,780
Union College	25	1.1	980

*
Note: Expenditures for SUNY institutions vary widely and may not have been uniformly determined. For the private institutions only the amount of the State grant is given here. Expenditures per student probably exceed those for the average student shown in the "cost" table.

Income Distribution of Student Body

An important measure of the social mission fulfilled by higher institutions is the composition of their student enrollments in terms of family income levels. Data from the annual survey by the American Council on Education presented in Table A-4 show the distribution of 1970 freshmen by parental income for public and private higher institutions throughout the Nation. It should not be surprising to find that the proportion of students from families with incomes of \$30,000 and more attending private colleges and universities is higher than that in the public institutions. Such families can afford the much higher tuition charged by these institutions and can afford also to be more selective in both the type and geographic location of the institution chosen. What may be of more interest is that the percentage of the student body of private universities coming from income groups of \$8,000 per year and less (13.1) is almost as high as that in public universities (15.3). Private colleges also enroll more than 18 percent of their students from this income bracket as opposed to some 25 percent for public colleges. It is also quite significant that the public universities enroll more than 61 percent of their students from the middle-income group of \$8,000-\$20,000 as against 56 percent for the private universities. The public four-year colleges enroll even a higher proportion of this

TABLE A-4

Percentage Distribution of Students
By Parental Income
Public and Private Higher Institutions
ACE Survey - 1970 Freshmen

Parental Income	Universities		Four-Year Colleges		Two-Year Colleges	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Less than \$4,000	2.6	2.6	5.5	4.4	8.6	5.6
\$4,000 to 8,000	12.7	10.5	19.8	14.3	24.5	20.9
8,000 to 12,500	29.1	26.1	35.8	27.5	34.6	33.7
12,500 to 20,000	32.0	30.2	27.6	26.7	23.2	24.6
20,000 to 30,000	14.6	15.8	8.3	13.4	6.0	8.8
30,000 and over	9.1	14.8	2.9	13.6	3.0	6.3

Source: National Norms for Entering College Freshmen - Fall 1970, American Council on Education, December 1970.

income group than do the private colleges. Overall, it cannot be maintained that the private institutions serve the rich and the public serve those of modest and low income. It is apparent, rather, that the private institutions serve a significant portion of the lower and lower middle-income groups while the public institutions enroll substantial percentages of students in the middle, upper-middle and higher income groups.

The pattern of family income distribution of students in a sample of public and private higher institutions of the State is similar to that found in the national survey (Table A-5). While the private institutions have almost 20 percent of their students from the highest income group as opposed to less than 3 percent for the public institutions, the latter have almost three-quarters of their students in the middle and upper-middle income groups. In both the Nation at large and in New York State, would the income composition of student bodies of public and private institutions differ significantly if the tuition costs to students were the same?

Cost or Expenditures per Student

Are there marked differences in the costs of educating students in public versus private institutions? The information

TABLE A-5
Family Income Distribution
Students in Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1969-70

Annual Family Income	Percent of Students	
	Public Institutions	Private Institutions
Less than \$4,000	3.8	5.8
\$ 4,000 8,000	19.5	17.0
\$ 8,000 - 15,000	45.5	38.2
\$15,000 - 25,000	28.5	19.4
\$25,000 and over	2.7	19.6

provided in Table A-6 indicates that, where institutions are reasonably comparable in size, type, program structure and geographical location, the costs are within the same range. The State University colleges show costs for 1970-71 in the range of \$2,200-\$2,300 per full-time equivalent student enrolled. When enrollments are weighted by factors for the level of the degree programs, the costs per student range from \$2,000 to \$2,200. Hofstra University shows a lower level of costs calculated in these ways and Ithaca College and Union College, higher levels. Elmira College is the lowest of all the institutions in these two groups at less than \$1,500 per student.

One is not likely to find marked differences in costs per student within the sector of public colleges since these institutions are provided with funds on the basis of formulae involving weighted enrollments, standard student-faculty ratios, etc. The major determinant of the level of expenditures per student in the private sector appears to be the wealth or resources available to the institution. Hofstra has a very small endowment for its size while Union is relatively better off in this respect. The more comprehensive survey of costs per student per year provided in the April 1971 State Education Department report on The Financial Problems of Private Colleges and Universities of New York State showed that the larger

TABLE A-6
Enrollments, Educational and General Expenditures
And Costs Per Student Per Year
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970-71

Institution	Enrollment Actual FTES	Enrollment Weighted FTES	E. & G. Expend. \$Thousand	Expend. Per Actual FTES	Expend. Per Weight. FTES
State University - Albany	11,528	13,493	\$35,858	\$3,110	\$2,660
State University - Binghamton	6,668	7,745	19,727	2,958	2,550
City College of New York	17,242	18,346	38,743	2,250	2,110
New York University	22,753	32,580	64,837	2,850	1,990
Syracuse University	16,812	20,946	49,620	2,951	2,370
Columbia University	13,726	21,892	88,987	6,483	4,065
Cornell University	10,300	13,779	47,036	4,567	3,415
State University College - Brockport	6,767	7,038	14,943	2,208	2,120
State U. College - Fredonia	4,255	4,368	9,425	2,215	2,150
State U. College - New Paltz	6,035	6,389	13,637	2,260	2,090
State U. College - Plattsburgh	4,696	4,853	10,810	2,302	2,225
CUNY - Baruch	7,963	8,920	13,539	1,575	1,520
CUNY - Queens	19,885	21,135	38,216	1,925	1,810
Hofstra University	9,838	11,179	20,012	2,034	1,790
Elmira College	2,089	2,247	2,957	1,415	1,315
Ithaca College	3,959	4,027	9,457	2,389	2,350
Union College	2,367	2,613	6,307	2,664	2,415

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See attached notes for this table.

Notes for Table A-6

1. Enrollments for SUNY and CUNY institutions are average enrollments for the fall and spring terms. For the private institutions, enrollments include summer session students equated to full-time equivalents for the academic year.
2. Weighted full-time equivalent students (FTES) assigns weights of 1.0 to undergraduate students, 1.6 to masters and first professional level students and 2.3 to doctoral level students.
3. Educational and general expenditures exclude, by definition, auxiliary enterprises and student aid; as used here, they also exclude sponsored research and other sponsored programs, debt service, and patient care costs in university-affiliated hospitals. The stated expenditures for SUNY and CUNY are for the academic year; for the private institutions, they cover the twelve-month fiscal year.
4. N.Y.U. data excludes Medical School enrollments and expenditures.

colleges of the State averaged approximately \$2,200 in 1969-70, a figure very close to the costs of State University colleges in the same year.

The cost per weighted FTES for Syracuse University is some \$200-\$300 less than those for the State Universities at Albany and Binghamton. N.Y.U. comes in at less than \$2,000 or \$300-\$600 less than the State University Centers. The City University operates at markedly lower costs than the State University and those private institutions in the sample, with the exception of N.Y.U. Columbia and Cornell Universities are much more complex in the number, size and diversity of specialization of graduate and professional education programs. As such, they have no counterparts in the public institutions of the State. Their costs per student per year are considerably higher than those of all other institutions.

Numerous factors determine the cost per student for both public and private institutions including, primarily, the funds that are made available to them either through governmental appropriations or endowment income, gifts, grants, etc. Institutions tend to live within their income or, perhaps, up to their income. This brief and limited survey has not sought to identify the determinants of cost levels or the causes and sources of cost differences.

Student-Faculty Ratios

One of the important determinants of cost per student is the ratio of students to faculty (Table A-7). Again, State University colleges have almost identical ratios, established by the planning and budgeting process and implemented in enrollments accepted and faculty employed. Their student-faculty ratios for 1970-71, in the neighborhood of 15:1, are lower than those of comparable units of the City University and those of the sample of private colleges. While these ratios are lower overall for public and private university centers, as opposed to "colleges", those for the State Universities at Albany and Binghamton are in the same range as those for N.Y.U. and Syracuse University.

Faculty Compensation Levels and Faculty Rank Structure

As with any enterprise, certain aspects and areas of an academic establishment are subject to the control, in large part if not totally, of the management. Although competition from the field and standards set by peers may place limits upon such decisions, an institution may determine the size of its classes, the number, type and quality of its programs, student-faculty ratios and the level of maintenance of the academic plant. One most important area in which administrative discretion must yield to the forces of the marketplace^j is the level

TABLE A-7
Enrollments, Faculty and
Student-Faculty Ratios
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970-71

Institution	Enrollment FTES	Number Of Faculty FTEF	Student/ Faculty Ratio
SUNY - Albany	11,528	848	13.6
SUNY - Binghamton	6,668	490	13.6
CUNY College of N.Y.	17,242	1,150	15.0
New York University*	22,087	1,717	12.9
Syracuse University	16,812	1,240	13.6
Columbia University*	12,796	1,180	10.8
Cornell University**	--	--	--
State U. Col.-Brockport	6,767	445	15.2
State U. Col.-Fredonia	4,255	282	15.1
State U. Col.-New Paltz	6,035	402	15.0
State U. Col.-Plattsburgh	4,696	309	15.2
CUNY - Baruch	7,963	424	18.8
CUNY - Queens	19,885	1,163	17.1
Hofstra University	9,838	468	21.0
Elmira College	2,089	91	30.0
Ithaca College	3,959	248	16.0
Union College	2,367	130	18.2

Notes: *Enrollments and faculty for the health professions, medicine, dentistry and nursing have been eliminated from the data for N.Y.U. and Columbia.

**Data for Cornell included the N.Y. State contract colleges and were not considered to be comparative.

of faculty salaries and fringe benefits. While the non-monetary compensations of geographical location, social and climatic environment and institutional personnel policies may permit some differentials in monetary remuneration, institutions which are similar in these respects must hew close to the rates dictated in the marketplace if they wish to recruit and retain acceptable faculty members.

The faculty compensation paid by the institutions in our sample seems to reflect these forces quite typically (Table A-8). The range of salaries paid at the four private universities is quite narrow for each of the four ranks. Average compensation for full professors is at almost the same level for faculty at State University units and the private universities. At the lower ranks, the State University centers have somewhat superior compensation levels. While base salaries may be nearly equal, the fringe benefits of the State University system, averaging more than 18 percent of base salary, are above those paid in the private institutions which range from 13 to 17 percent of salary.

The compensation levels of faculty at the units of City University are substantially above those of both the SUNY and private institutions. It is well known that the collective bargaining contract secured by the staff of City University has produced these higher compensation levels. No purpose could

TABLE A-8
Average Compensation, Salary Distribution and Fringe Benefits
Full-Time Faculty by Rank
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970-71

Institution	Average Compensation by Rank			Salary Distribution-All Ranks				Percent Fringe Be'fs. Of Ave. Sal.
	Professor	Assoc. Professor	Asst. Professor	Instructor	High Quart.	Median	Low Quart.	
SUNY - Albany	\$25,000	\$18,600	\$14,900	\$11,500	\$18,400	\$15,100	\$12,100	18.2
SUNY - Binghamton	26,000	19,400	15,200	12,100	19,600	15,800	12,800	18.2
City College of N.Y.	32,100	25,200	19,200	15,000	22,300	16,400	13,200	18.2
New York U.	24,000	17,100	14,000	10,300	19,200	15,000	12,000	13.2
Syracuse U.	22,400	16,300	13,500	9,600	16,700	13,600	11,200	14.9
Columbia U.	25,800	17,300	13,300	10,500	21,400	16,000	11,500	16.8
Cornell U.	25,100	17,800	14,100	10,600	20,000	15,000	12,000	17.2
SUC - Brockport	22,200	17,900	14,900	11,300	15,800	13,400	11,600	18.4
SUC - Fredonia	22,500	17,900	14,500	11,800	16,000	13,700	11,300	18.5
SUC - New Paltz	20,400	16,500	14,000	10,900	15,600	13,300	11,500	18.6
SUC - Plattsburgh	20,900	17,400	14,400	11,500	15,000	13,100	11,300	18.6
CUNY - Baruch	33,100	26,400	19,700	--	21,300	15,800	12,800	18.2
CUNY - Queens	31,500	24,100	19,500	15,800	21,100	16,800	13,600	18.4
Hofstra U.	22,300	17,400	14,000	11,000	16,100	13,200	11,200	15.8
Elmira College	18,300	14,600	12,600	10,500	13,800	11,300	9,600	14.1
Ithaca College	17,200	14,500	12,200	10,100	13,100	11,600	10,700	11.7
Union College	20,900	15,900	12,700	10,600	15,800	12,500	10,500	15.1

Source: AAUP Bulletin; Summer 1971

be served by attempting, at this moment, to explain the forces and factors determining or justifying the salary schedules of CUNY and their differences from those in other institutions of the State.

As with the universities, the private colleges are closely comparable to the State University colleges in faculty compensation. Two of the private institutions are equal to the State colleges at the full professor level but all are somewhat below the State colleges in compensation of the lower ranking faculty. The difference in fringe benefits substantially accounts for the differences in full compensation, with State colleges crediting fringes averaging 18.5 percent of base salary and the private institutions offering benefits ranging from less than 12 percent to 16 percent. It would appear that Hofstra University must meet the higher market rates commanded by the New York City and Long Island area while such colleges as Elmira and Ithaca are under less pressure from comparable institutions in the relevant market areas.

In general, the public institutions appear to pay somewhat higher salaries and full compensation than do comparable private institutions.

Obviously, the total faculty compensation expenditures of an institution will be determined not only by the number of

faculty and the salary levels, but by the rank composition of the faculty. The rank structure, like other institutional variables, is a result of the nature of the institution, its age, its rate of growth, its managerial policies, its faculty recruitment, retention and tenure practices, and, perhaps most heavily, by the number and size of graduate and professional education programs. Institutions which are dominantly undergraduate have a higher proportion of faculty at the lower and middle ranks; institutions with heavy commitments to graduate programs have much higher proportions of faculty at the senior levels. Hence, Columbia, Cornell and N.Y.U. (Table A-9) have from 38 to 48 percent of staff at the full professor rank. The State University at Albany, which has experienced rapid growth in the past few years, has one-third of its faculty at the highest rank. The State colleges and the private colleges have markedly fewer personnel at the highest rank as does also the City University. One is hard put to draw conclusions from the mixed picture presented by this aspect of institutional organization.

Status of Physical Facilities and Facilities Debt

It has been reported that higher institutions throughout the country are now quite well off in the amount, condition and quality of physical facilities. The appropriations and

TABLE A-9
Rank Composition of Full-Time Faculty
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
1970-71

Institution	Professor		Assoc. Prof.		Asst. Prof.		Instructor	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State University - Albany	220	33.1	175	26.3	195	29.3	75	11.3
State University - Binghamton	106	29.2	122	33.6	97	26.7	38	10.5
City College of New York	176	22.8	203	26.3	306	39.7	86	11.2
New York University	433	38.9	324	29.1	259	23.3	97	8.7
Syracuse University	205	27.5	236	31.7	247	33.2	57	7.7
Columbia University	435	47.5	160	17.5	244	26.7	76	8.3
Cornell University	406	44.1	181	19.7	261	28.4	72	7.8
State U. College - Brockport	82	20.0	86	20.9	179	43.6	64	15.6
State U. College - Fredonia	52	20.4	74	29.0	86	33.7	43	16.9
State U. College - New Paltz	112	30.0	87	23.3	147	39.4	27	7.2
State U. College - Plattsburgh	44	15.7	71	25.4	117	41.8	48	17.1
CUNY - Baruch	35	21.9	40	25.0	81	50.6	4	2.5
CUNY - Queens	163	23.7	176	25.6	304	44.2	45	6.5
Hofstra University	73	18.0	104	25.6	123	30.3	106	26.1
Elmira College	16	24.6	13	20.0	18	27.7	18	27.7
Ithaca College	27	12.5	47	21.8	117	54.2	25	11.6
Union College	41	28.3	41	28.3	45	31.0	18	12.4

Source: AAUP Bulletin, Summer 1971

disbursements to institutions under the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act, the loan funds available from the Housing and Urban Development Agency, grants of funds from other Federal and State agencies and gifts from private donors have apparently done much to provide the college and universities with these facilities over the past ten years. Certainly, this is not to say that all institutions, public and private, in every state, are sound in this respect, but the area is not one of the weak or trouble spots in the higher education system.

In New York State, the funds available from the aforementioned sources have been generously supplemented by those available from the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York and the State University Construction Fund. The private institutions have tapped the resources of the Dormitory Authority quite heavily for the construction of residence and dining halls, student service buildings and academic facilities. The City University Construction Fund also secures its finances through the Dormitory Authority. The State University taps the Dormitory Authority for funds for dormitories and dining halls and finances its academic facilities through the State University Construction Fund.

While no State or national standards have been established for academic space per student enrolled, we may take an

arbitrary figure of 120 square feet per student, the statewide average, as a practical bogey. The figure of .89 of a square foot for classroom space per student class hour has been accepted as a satisfactory standard. Measured by these targets, most of the State University units and private institutions of the State stand in relatively good stead. Nonetheless, if anything characterizes the data presented in Table A-10, it is diversity and variation. While the new campus at Albany puts that institution slightly above the standards for space per student, the older campus of the State University at Buffalo, albeit with much new construction during the 1960's, places it below the standards. Cornell University ranks highest in available space of the major private institutions; New York University, lowest. The State colleges and the private colleges show as much diversity within as between the sectors but all appear to have satisfactory space. The City University, in each of the institutions in the sample, ranks well below the other institutions surveyed.

Surely as important as the amount of space is its condition. Here too, the City University units, with the exception of Queens College, are sorely in need of modernization and rehabilitation. Of the major private universities, Columbia needs rehabilitation of more than one-third of its plant and Syracuse

TABLE A-10
Basic Facilities Data
Selected Public and Private Higher Institutions
Fall - 1970

Institution (1)	NASF Less Classroom NASF		Condition of Facilities				
	Residential Per FTES	Per Classroom WSH	Satisfactory GSF(000)	Needs Rehab. GSF(000)	%	Needs to be Razed GSF(000)	%
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							(9)
State University - Albany	125.9	.90	3,435.8	90.8	346.9	9.2	0.0
State University - Buffalo	74.8	.77	2,650.7	80.6	634.0	19.3	3.4
City College of New York	66.6	.59	601.0	34.6	1,026.7	59.0	111.5
New York University	88.2	.94					6.4
Syracuse University	162.5	1.74	5,993.8	77.6	535.9	6.9	1,196.3
Columbia University	188.6	1.09	4,094.4	62.4	2,422.1	36.9	15.5
Cornell University	311.5	1.70	6,724.0	96.7	221.7	3.2	42.8
							4.2
State U. College-Brockport	102.5	.70	1,587.2	86.1	247.2	13.4	8.2
State U. College-Fredonia	119.4	.92	1,479.7	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
State U. College-New Paltz	81.5	.62	905.5	63.6	517.6	36.4	103.9
State U. College-Plattsburgh	110.4	1.11	1,350.2	92.4	22.8	1.6	0.0
							88.8
CUNY - Baruch	30.4	.44	10.0	3.0	328.5	97.0	0.0
CUNY - Queens	46.7	.50	1,038.7	79.0	0.0	0.0	275.4
							21.0
Hofstra University	69.6	1.07	1,417.9	98.8	1.3	0.1	15.7
Elmira College	125.4	1.15	574.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Ithaca College	97.9	.94	1,278.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Union College	171.5	2.15	823.9	74.2	262.5	23.6	0.0
"Standard"	120.0	.89					23.7
							2.2

Notes: NASF = Net Assignable Square Feet

FTES = Full-Time Equivalent Student

WSH = Weekly Student Hour

GSF(000) = Gross Square Feet in Thousands

needs rehabilitation or replacement of more than one-fifth of its facilities.

While most of the physical facilities of New York State's institutions have been upgraded in recent years, such improvement in quantity and quality has been largely at the expense of heavy debt obligations. Most markedly, the total facilities of State University, estimated at a value of approximately \$1.5 billion, are burdened with almost \$1.3 billion in debt of the Dormitory Authority and the State University Construction Fund (Table A-11). The outstanding debt, amounting to 81.5 percent of the gross value of facilities, carries with it an annual debt service charge of more than \$85 million, amounting to approximately 17 percent of the annual operating expenditures of the institutions. The rise in tuition charges at the State University units to \$550 per year in 1971-72 and the planned increase to \$700 per year in 1972-73 have been required by the fact that the debt service has begun to outrun the income from tuition which is earmarked for this purpose.

The City University of New York, most critically in need of new and additional facilities, has so far incurred debt of \$158 million against its total plant value of \$290 million. The annual debt service of 5.1 percent of operating expenditures should not pose a formidable burden to the institution.

TABLE A-11

Value of Physical Facilities, Debt and Annual Debt Service
New York State University, City University and Private Institutions
1970

	Estimated Value ¹	Debt Out- standing ²	Percent Debt	Annual Debt Service	Percent Debt.Ser. ³ of Op.Exp.
State University	\$1,552.4	\$1,267.2	81.5	\$85.4	17.0
City University of N.Y.	290.4	157.6	54.2	16.9	5.1
Private Col's. & Univ.	2,490.5	882.2	35.4	44.9	4.1

Note: ¹ Estimated value of all facilities including those not owned by the institutions.

² Debt outstanding includes that payable to Dormitory Authority, State University Construction Fund and other private and public agencies at close of 1970-71 fiscal years.

³ Debt service related to approximate gross operating expenditures of the 1970-71 year--
in order to give a general impression of the burden of debt.

The private institutions, with total facilities exceeding those of State and City University combined, have incurred debt of \$882 million or 35 percent of the total value of plant. While the burden of debt in certain institutions has become formidable, the overall burden of slightly more than 4 percent of operating expenditures would seem quite acceptable.

Tuition Rates

Numerous other aspects of institutional operations and conditions may be examined in comparing public and private institutions but, for present purposes, only one more area will be examined, that of tuition charges to students. It is well known that full-time students at the units of State University have, for many years, paid \$400 per year tuition and in the present year, \$550, these sums being credited to the State University Construction Fund to cover debt service, as indicated above, on physical facilities. No tuition charge is imposed to cover the educational and general costs to operate the institutions. The City University of New York charges no tuition to its full-time matriculated undergraduate students. It does impose credit-hour charges on graduate students and on non-matriculated undergraduates. The private institutions of New York State, depending upon tuition receipts for more than three-quarters of total operating income, impose tuition charges now in the range, generally, of \$2,000 to \$2,800 per year. The private colleges and universities in our selected sample (Table A-12) levy

TABLE A-12

Undergraduate Tuition Rates and Increases
Selected Private Higher Institutions
1966-67, 1970-71 and 1971-72

Institutions	Tuition and Fees Per Academic Year			Percent Increase 1966-67 to 1970-71	Percent Increase 1970-71 to 1971-72
	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72		
New York University	\$ 1,900	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,700	28.9	10.2
Syracuse University	1,720	2,450	2,600	42.4	6.1
Columbia University	1,950	2,560	2,800	31.3	9.4
Cornell University	1,950	2,600	2,800	33.3	7.7
Hofstra University	1,390	1,800	2,260	29.5	25.6
Elmira College	1,835	2,250	2,625	22.6	15.3
Ithaca College	1,870	2,515	2,660	34.5	5.8
Union College	1,833	2,445	2,500	33.4	2.2

charges of \$2,500 to \$2,800 per student. Only Hofstra University, at \$2,260, remains below this range. It is evident, however, that Hofstra University has had to compensate for its relatively low tuition of less than \$1,400 in 1966-67 by substantial increases in the first four years and an additional 25 percent increase in the past academic year. The other colleges and universities increased tuition in the four-year period from 1966-70 by amounts ranging from 22 percent to 42 percent. In the current year, all of them have again increased tuition charges from a low of 2 percent at Union College to more than 10 percent at New York University.

Conclusions To Be Drawn From This Survey Of A Sample Of Public And Private Institutions

No doubt readers should be free to draw their own conclusions from the findings of any research or free to refuse to draw any conclusions, or to ignore such conclusions as may be self-evident. Nonetheless, some summary impressions will now be stated. With respect to many of the variables by which the institutions have been compared, there seem to be no significant differences between the public and private institutions. Since public institutions have the levels of most academic and administrative variables set for them by governing boards through the planning and budgeting process, we should not expect and

we do not find significant variations among the institutions within each public sector. This is especially true of the units of the State University but less true of those of the City University.

The historical pattern of the growth and development of the City University, its organizational structure and its complex system of city-state financing, may explain the differences that exist among institutions within the system. The academic, administrative, social and political milieu within which the City University operates sets it apart considerably from both the State University and private institutions. A study of formidable proportions would be needed to "explain" the operation of the institution and its past and current problems. For the present, it should suffice to say that numerous factors, largely unique to that institution and its setting, have determined its present status.

The private institutions exhibit more diversity and variations in the variables measured among themselves than they do differences from the comparable public institutions. Not subject to a single governing board and free to pursue their own goals in their own ways, the standing of each of them with respect to the qualities measured is a result of individual institutional policy as well as external forces.

In summary, in evaluating the status, effort, performance, efficiency, and commitments of the institutions, it appears that such differences as exist are attributable to factors other than institutional control, i.e., whether they are public or private. The more important determinants of differences would seem to be such factors as geographical location of the institution, the size and composition of the populations in the relevant areas from which students are drawn, the amount and distribution of funds available or made available to them and the fortunes and misfortunes of history.

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SECTION B

ENROLLMENTS AND FACILITIES OF NEW YORK STATE
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS:
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Enrollments and Facilities of New York State
Public and Private Higher Institutions:
Trends and Projections

The past ten years have seen substantial growth in total enrollment in New York State public and private colleges and universities. Over the same period, there has been a very significant change in the distribution of enrollments among the three major sectors: the State University of New York, the City University of New York, and the private institutions. Over the next ten years, enrollment growth will continue although at a declining rate toward the end of the decade, and the sectoral distribution will continue in the directions already established.

Accompanying the enrollment growth has been continued growth, through construction, acquisition and rehabilitation, in the physical facilities of higher institutions. Obviously, it is important that the quantity and distribution of facilities be consistent with the growth and sectoral distribution of enrollments. Over the next decade, crucial decisions must be made on the types, amount, location and distribution of physical facilities to be constructed, and the methods by which they will be financed, so as to achieve optimal utilization of such resources in the total higher education system of the State.

The text and tables which follow will attempt to set forth the basic historical, current and prospective data on enrollments and facilities.

Enrollment Growth and Distribution, 1961-1970

Between 1961 and 1970, total enrollment of degree credit full-time and part-time students (head count) in New York State higher institutions rose from 403,000 to 765,000, an increase of 90 percent (Table B-1). During the period, enrollment at State University institutions increased by 310 percent, in the institutions of the City University of New York by 58 percent and in private institutions by 29 percent. These marked differences in growth of the sectors brought about similarly marked changes in the distribution of total enrollments. SUNY's share of total enrollment rose from 20 percent to 42 percent while the share of the private institutions dropped from 60 percent to 41 percent. While CUNY's total growth of almost 60 percent was substantial, its share in the total enrollment dropped from 20 to 17 percent.

There is little doubt that the planned and implemented growth of the State University, accompanied by growth of the college-age population and continued increases in the college-going rate of high school graduates, accounted for both the major part of total enrollment growth and the change in sectoral distribution.

TABLE B-1
New York State Higher Institutions
Sector Distribution of Total Degree-Credit Enrollments
1961-1970

(In Thousands)

	<u>1961</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>Percent Increase 1961-70</u>
	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	
Total State	403.2	100	764.8	100	90
SUNY	78.2	20	321.1	42	310
CUNY	81.8	20	129.0	17	58
Private Inst.	243.2	60	314.7	41	29

Full-Time Enrollments and Projections, 1965-1980

Projections to the year 1980, based upon stated goals and plans of SUNY and CUNY and a sampling of the plans of private institutions, indicate that the trends evident over the past ten years will continue for the next decade (Table B-2). Between 1970 and 1980, the total full-time degree credit enrollment in the State's institutions will rise by almost 50 percent. While this growth rate is only one-half of that of the past decade, it must be noted that the percentage applies to a much larger numerical base and that the increase in absolute enrollments of some 235,000 students is greater than the total enrollments in all institutions in 1961. The slower overall growth rate may be attributed to three factors: (a) the State University, while continuing to expand, has already achieved the major part of its intended growth and development and made higher education available to a much larger proportion and number of students than attended college in the past and well in excess of its own goal of ten years ago; (b) the college-age population is now growing at a decreasing rate and will continue this trend through the decade; (c) the college-going rate of high school graduates will continue its increase of the past ten years but at a slower rate, approaching the plateau of 70 percent by 1980.

TABLE B-2
Full-Time Degree-Credit Enrollments by Level of Program
and Type and Control of Institution
1965-1980

(In Thousands)

	1965		1970		1975		1980		Percent Increase 1970-1980
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	
<u>Total State</u>									
SUNY	338.2	100	495.2	100	624.7	100	729.9	100	47
CUNY	95.8	28	177.1	36	215.2	34	308.0	42	74
Private Inst.	57.5	17	100.5	20	156.3	25	177.0	24	77
Unallocated	184.9	55	217.6	44	228.9	37	242.8	33	12
	—	—	—	—	24.3	4	2.1	1	—
<u>Undergraduate</u>									
SUNY-Senior Inst.	298.6	100	439.6	100	554.1	100	638.0	100	45
SUNY-Com. Col.	52.9	18	87.3	20	99.8	18	132.0	21	51
CUNY-Senior Inst.	36.9	12	77.1	17	97.1	18	148.7	23	93
CUNY-Com. Col.	44.3	15	67.4	15	107.7	19	119.2	19	77
Private Inst.	11.9	4	29.6	7	42.7	8	48.8	8	66
Unallocated	152.6	51	178.2	41	182.5	33	187.2	29	5
	—	—	—	—	24.3	4	2.1	—	—
<u>Graduate</u>									
SUNY	39.6	100	55.6	100	70.6	100	91.9	100	64
CUNY	6.0	15	12.7	23	18.3	26	27.3	30	115
Private Inst.	1.3	3	3.5	6	5.9	8	9.0	10	157
	32.3	82	39.4	71	46.4	66	55.6	60	41

The sectoral distribution of students will continue its trend. SUNY's share of total enrollment, which has risen from 28 to 36 percent since 1965, will increase to 42 percent by 1980. The City University will have almost one-quarter of the students by 1980 and the private institutions will have about one-third of the students.

As it has over the past few years, the greatest growth will occur in the community colleges of the State. While SUNY's senior institutions will increase undergraduate enrollment by 50 percent over the next ten years, the community colleges will grow by more than 90 percent. The SUNY community colleges under the direction of CUNY have tripled their enrollments since 1965 and will see a further growth of 66 percent by 1980. Undergraduate enrollment in the private institutions will grow by only 5 percent and their share of total enrollment will drop from 51 and 41 percent in 1965 and 1970 respectively, to 29 percent by 1980.

The substantial growth of enrollment in the two-year institutions will mean that the relative share of SUNY's senior institutions in total enrollment will increase only slightly from 20 percent in 1970 to 21 percent by 1980.

The historical dominance of the private institutions in graduate and professional education, evidenced by their enrollment of 82 percent of such students in 1965, will gradually

decline. Although they will continue to enroll three-fifths of all graduate students, the growth of the public institutions in these program areas will bring SUNY's share of graduate students to 30 percent and CUNY's to 10 percent by 1980.

High School Graduates and College-Going Rates

In 1961, less than 40 percent of New York's high school graduates became college freshmen in New York institutions (Table B-3). By 1970 the ratio of freshman enrollments to high school graduates rose to more than 60 percent. By 1980 it is both anticipated and planned that 75 percent of graduating high school students will enter college, 70 percent within the State, 5 percent out-of-state. This will mean that total full-time undergraduate enrollment by the latter year will be more than three times that of 1961.

While the number of high school graduates per year rose by some 70,000 between 1961 and 1970, projections indicate that the number will rise by only another 30,000 by 1979. The number of graduates will peak in that year and begin to decline gradually thereafter. The college-going rate, however, will continue to rise so that the peak in freshman enrollments will not be reached until 1980 or 1981, and that in total undergraduate enrollments in the latter year or even a year later.

TABLE B-3
High School Graduates, Freshman Enrollments
and Total Undergraduate Enrollments
1961-1980
(In Thousands)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
NYS High School Graduates	162.2	233.6	252.0	262.4	259.3
Full-Time First-Time Freshmen	64.6	141.6	163.2	180.9	181.5
Percent Freshmen/Graduates ¹	39.1	60.6	64.8	69.0	70.0
Full-Time Undergrad. Enroll.	209.2	439.4	554.1	625.0	638.0

¹The percentages are of those New York State high school graduates entering New York State institutions. About 5 percent of such graduates attend institutions out of the State. By 1970 the college-going rate to all institutions will be 75 percent and the rate of attendance at all post-secondary institutions will approach 80 percent.

The distribution of freshman enrollments among the three public and private sectors will follow the patterns already indicated for total enrollments. SUNY will increase its share of freshman enrollments from 52 percent in 1970 to 57 percent in 1980 (Table B-4); CUNY's share of freshman enrollments will rise from 14 to 16 percent; and the private institutions will drop from one-third to approximately one-quarter of the total.

It is of some interest also that there is a predicted drop in net emigration of college students from the State from a present level of 55,000 to about 50,000 by 1980 (the latter, obviously, also from a much larger pool of students).

With respect to all of the foregoing projections, two points must be emphasized. First, projections of the total number of high school graduates, the college attendance rate of such graduates and total enrollments in undergraduate and graduate programs, have a relatively high degree of validity and reliability. They are based upon known data with respect to birth rates, age distribution of the State's population, total population trends in the State, and trends already evident in recent years. They are based also upon educational goals and intentions of the State's policy makers and plans which those officials will work to implement.

TABLE B-4
Sector Distribution of Freshman Enrollments
1961-1980

(In Thousands)

	1961		1970		1975		1979		1980	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Total	64.6	100	141.6	100	163.2	100	180.9	100	181.5	100
SUNY	20.9	32	74.1	52	85.5	53	103.3	57	104.6	57
CUNY	6.7	11	20.2	14	25.2	15	28.6	16	28.9	16
Private Inst.	37.0	57	47.3	34	45.0	28	47.0	26	47.5	26
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	7.5	4	2.0	1	.5	1

Second, and perhaps much more important in terms of planning activities, the projected distribution of enrollments among the three public and private sectors may not have a high degree of validity or reliability. As stated above, the distributional projections are based upon the explicit long-range plans prepared and submitted by SUNY and CUNY. Although the projected enrollments in the private institutions are based upon the limited sample of 19 colleges and universities of the total of some 130, the figures emerge more as resultants or residuals after accounting for the enrollments in the public institutions. Policy decision-making over the next few years may alter the planned and implemented enrollment goals of the public institutions. In short, total projected higher education enrollments in the State may well be realized; the distribution of enrollments will depend much upon public policy decisions and especially those concerned with the level, structure and system of public financing of higher education.

Facilities Space, Utilization and Projections

The inventory of New York State's higher education facilities indicates that, in 1970, 40 percent of the gross facilities space was held by the public institutions, 60 percent by the private institutions. This might be compared immediately with the distribution of full-time enrollments: 56 percent in the

public sector, 44 percent in private colleges and universities. As of that year, 87 percent of the facilities were reported in satisfactory condition, 10 percent needed rehabilitation and 3 percent were recommended for razing. The disparity between enrollments and facilities in the public and private sectors is not, however, so marked as it is between the two public institutions. While the senior institutions of SUNY had 14.3 net assignable square feet of classroom facilities per full-time student, the senior institutions of CUNY had less than 10 square feet. The private institutions had almost 20 square feet of such space per student. The community colleges have less space, on the average, than do the public and private senior institutions (Table B-5).

State University plans to increase the amount of classroom facilities at its senior institutions to 15.2 square feet per student by 1975.

Planned facilities expansion of the senior institutions of CUNY would increase total classroom space by more than 50 percent by 1975, but the enrollment growth, exceeding that percentage, would leave those institutions with less space per student than they now have and they would remain well below SUNY and private institutions in facilities.

Planned facilities construction for the SUNY community colleges would increase available space per student by about

TABLE B-5
New York State Higher Institutions
Existing and Planned Classroom Facilities
By Type and Control of Institution
1970 and 1975

	1970			1975		
	<u>NASF¹ Classrm.</u>	<u>Full-Time Enroll.</u>	<u>NASF Student</u>	<u>NASF Classrm.</u>	<u>Full-Time Enroll.</u>	<u>NASF Student</u>
Total State	7,589,600	495,200	15.3	10,094,100	624,700	16.2
SUNY-Senior Inst.	1,431,700	100,000	14.3	1,799,900	118,100	15.2
SUNY-Com. Col.	875,000	77,100	11.4	1,202,900	97,100	12.4
CUNY-Senior Inst.	676,500	70,900	9.6	1,033,900	113,600	9.1
CUNY-Com. Col.	314,000	29,600	10.7	414,500	42,700	9.7
Private Inst.	4,292,200	217,600	19.7	5,642,900	228,900	24.7
Unallocated					24,300	

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Notes: ¹NASF = Net assignable square feet.

10 percent but, again, the planned growth of facilities at the community colleges administered by CUNY would not keep pace with projected enrollment growth and the space per student would fall and remain below that available in the upstate two-year institutions.

For the private institutions, facilities construction would increase space by some 30 percent by 1975 and increase the classroom space per student to almost 25 square feet.

Further Measures of Space Per Student

The facilities inventory and space utilization surveys have produced other measures of the status of facilities in the public and private institutions. Currently, the institutions of State University and the private institutions have about the same amount of usable space per student enrolled. The measure of net assignable square feet excluding residential space per full-time student enrolled is 141 for SUNY and 140 for private institutions. City University, at 48 square feet, has only about one-third the space per student of the other sectors (Table B-6). The community colleges show space per student about equal to that of the CUNY institutions.

The pattern of space availability changes somewhat when measured by the amount of classroom space per weekly student contact hour. The City University remains well below other

TABLE B-6
New York State Higher Institutions
Facilities Space and Utilization
By Three Measures
1970

	NASF PER STUD. ¹	NASF CLASSROOM/ WSH ²	NASF CLASSROOM PER STUD. ³	NASF LABORATORY PER WSH ⁴
Total State	109	1.00	15.3	5.3
SUNY	141	.99	14.3	4.5
CUNY	48	.54	9.6	3.3
Private Inst.	140	1.36	19.7	7.6
Comm. Colls.	50	.65	11.0	2.8

-
- Notes: ¹ Net assignable square feet of total facilities excluding residential, per full-time student enrolled.
- ² Net assignable square feet of classroom space per weekly student hour of use.
- ³ Net assignable square feet of classroom space per full-time student enrolled.
- ⁴ Net assignable square feet of class laboratory space per weekly student hour of use.

institutions and below the standard of .89 square foot approved by the Regents. SUNY is about 10 percent above the Regents standard and the private institutions are considerably better off than the public. The difference in the status of the institutions in the classroom measure versus the measure of total space would be attributable to two factors: (a) differences in the amount of classroom space relative to total space in each of the sectors, and (b) differences in the rate of classroom space utilization. A third measure permits some conclusions with respect to these two variables.

The amount of square feet of classroom space per student enrolled shows the private institutions with 37 percent more space than SUNY and more than double the space of CUNY. Hence, it appears that only some 10 percent of the non-residential space of the SUNY institutions is classroom space; the private institutions have 14 percent of total space in classrooms and CUNY has 20 percent of its space devoted to this purpose. Conversely, this would mean that the State University and private institutions have much more space than does CUNY available for faculty offices, administration, student service and recreational purposes, laboratories and libraries and other purposes. Further calculations show that SUNY and the private institutions utilize classroom space about equally intensively throughout the week while the CUNY institutions use their classroom space about 20

percent more intensively than do the other sectors.

The community colleges show the highest ratio of classroom space to total space and a rate of classroom utilization only slightly below that of CUNY.

In the amount of laboratory space available per weekly student contact hour, the three sectors remain in the same rank order as they do by other measures: the private institutions rank well above SUNY and CUNY and the community colleges have the least space available for this purpose. The level of laboratory space available in the private institutions would be expected, given their historical development, especially that of the major private universities in graduate programs and research activity. At the other end of the scale, the community colleges, with no upper division or graduate work, would be expected to have only limited space devoted to this purpose.

Library Holdings and Space Availability

The data on libraries (Table B-7) again show the same rank order of status for the three sectors. As might be expected, the private institutions hold substantially more volumes than do the State and City Universities combined. So also, the total net assignable square feet of library space is highest for the private institutions; SUNY has approximately three times the space available to CUNY.

TABLE B-7
New York State Higher Institutions
Library Holdings, Library Space and
Space Available Per Student

	1967 Bound Volumes (Million)	1970 NASF ¹ Library (Million)	NASF ¹ PER FTES ²	STUDY SEATS/ STUDENTS ³
SUNY	5.8	1.7	9	1:9
CUNY	2.2	.6	4	1:12
Private Inst.	21.8	4.0	16	1:5

Notes: ¹ NASF = Net assignable square feet.

² FTES = Full-time equivalent students.

³ Ratio of study seats available to students enrolled.

Of more significance in terms of facilities available to students are the last two measures. Here the private institutions show four times the space of CUNY per student enrolled and SUNY shows twice the space of the City University. Finally, CUNY has one library study seat available for each twelve students, SUNY one for each nine, and the private institutions one for each five.

Further Notes on Facilities Plans of SUNY

In 1961, the State University had set the goal of doubling enrollments in the succeeding ten years. By 1970 it had tripled enrollments. In that year the University estimated that it would need an additional \$2.2 billion of construction by 1975. An audit report published by the State Department of Audit and Control in December 1971 on the State University construction program indicated that some of the dormitory space at State University institutions is now being under-utilized.

The report cited the fact that at three SUNY institutions, dormitory space for 1,100 beds was not needed for that purpose and was being devoted to other uses. At State University College of Plattsburgh there has been a continued decline of applications by students for dormitory rooms. In the 1967-68 year, more than 60 percent of the students requested dormitory space. By the following year, requests had dropped to 54.6 percent of the

students and in 1969-70, the requests dropped further to 51.5 percent. Throughout the State and the Nation, college-going students are showing an increasing aversion to dormitory living and, although their pursuit of housing in the local communities generates new problems for those communities, indications are that further construction of dormitories of the traditional type may not be desirable. The State University and other institutions throughout the country are now changing plans for student housing in the direction of modular apartment units in which small groups of students can live self-sufficiently.

Since the period of the audit report, through 1970, the State University has tightened its overall space utilization standards and has cancelled construction plans for 30,000 additional beds by 1975.

The audit report also notes the increasing costs of dormitories from a level averaging \$5,800 per bed in 1970-71 to a projected \$7,200 per bed by 1974-75. It further notes that, under present financing methods for dormitory construction, the State University will have a sizeable deficiency of available income for debt service and will have to increase dormitory rents to meet its obligations.

Further Notes on CUNY Facilities Plans

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York has spent \$104.1 million on CUNY construction in the years 1966 to 1971. The scheduled expenditure for the 1971-72 year is \$50 million. As of June 30, 1971, the Dormitory Authority had issued \$168.3 million of bonds and notes for the City University Construction Fund.

CUNY's full-time enrollment in all its institutions, including the community colleges, is expected to rise from a 1970-71 level of 105.7 thousand to 132.6 thousand in 1975. Its construction plans for the senior institutions would require \$1.3 billion by 1974 and, including the community colleges, \$2 billion by that year. Details on enrollment projections and construction expenditures for the City University are presented in Table B-8.

In December 1971, the Governor rejected CUNY master plan amendments for the York College campus plan, senior college libraries, and CUNY central office space. He also rejected the 1975 enrollment goals set by the City University.

Space Availability at Private Institutions

A survey conducted in November 1971 by the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities has found that the private institutions will have the capacity to accommodate additional full-time enrollments of 54,000 students by the Fall of 1972, a

TABLE B-8
City University of New York
Current and Projected Construction Programs and Enrollments
As of June 30, 1971
(\$ in Millions)

College	Enrollment*		Funds Committed To 6/30/71	Funds Expended To 6/30/71	Authorized Expend. 6/30/71	Projected Program Cost To 1974
	Fall 1970 AFTED	1975 PFTED				
Baruch	5,113	7,050	\$ 7.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.6	\$ 129.0
Brooklyn	15,249	13,458	62.7	34.5	62.7	39.1
City	14,234	15,305	35.6	19.0	34.5	204.1
Evers	--	1,760	7.5	--	7.5	--
Hunter	10,529	9,009	3.0	+	3.0	136.0
John Jay	2,896	6,052	18.2	6.5	18.2	64.5
Lehman	7,937	9,045	12.5	9.6	1.5	93.3
Queens	15,778	18,170	7.3	5.8	3.6	224.2
Richmond	2,077	6,400	10.1	9.9	--	135.7
York	2,037	6,253	17.7	5.1	15.7	116.1
Graduate Center	2,000	4,000	18.3	18.3	--	--
Totals	77,850	96,502	\$200.0	\$113.7	\$151.3	\$1,142.0
Consultant Fees						
Mount Sinai					2.2	
Completed					6.8	
					37.2	
					<u>\$197.5</u>	<u>197.5</u>
Total Authorized and Projected						<u>\$1,139.5</u>

*Note: AFTED = Actual full-time equivalent day students.
PFTED = Projected full-time equivalent day students.

Source: City University Construction Fund, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1971.

number composed of 41,000 undergraduates and 13,000 graduate students. They anticipate room for 13,500 freshmen over those they expect to enroll and also anticipate a possible 11,500 empty dormitory beds.

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SECTION C

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF
NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

The Financial Situation of
New York State Public Higher Institutions

The two institutions comprising the public sector of higher education of New York State were asked to submit statements concerning their present and prospective financial situation. State University of New York submitted a brief statement which is reproduced in full in the following. The City University of New York submitted no formal statement but some few facts and comments may be presented on the situation of that institution. The community colleges of the State, sponsored by local governments, but under the administrative direction of the State University, were not separately polled on their problems.

One central point may be stated with respect to the public institutions; they are constrained to operate within the budget appropriations provided them and do not have the latitude or freedom to determine the size of the various economic and financial variables in their operating budgets. Although it may be commonplace for any public agency or institution to submit budget requests larger than those which legislative bodies and executives will ultimately approve, the demands upon the public higher institutions of New York from increasing numbers of students seeking admission and the pressures for increased enrollments and programs have kept those institutions operating up to

and beyond designed capacity. In recent years, budget appropriations have fallen considerably short of the funds requested and needed to meet these growing demands. For the 1972-73 year, the Governor has submitted a zero increase budget for the State as a whole and has imposed upon each State agency, department and institution the mandate of a zero increase budget.

The City University of New York

The City University is operating with a budget for the 1971-72 year of \$83 million (18 percent) less than it had requested. Three years ago, the senior colleges of CUNY accepted 18,000 students of 29,000 applicants (62 percent) and registered just over 11,000 students. In the past two years, under the open admissions policy, these colleges have accepted 36-38,000 qualified applicants. Registered students in the current academic year number just under 24,000, more than twice the number registered in the 1969-70 year. Available facilities space per student enrolled in its various institutional units averages from one-third to one-half that available in the other public and private institutions of the State. Of the space available, two-thirds of that at City College either requires major rehabilitation or should be abandoned; 97 percent of the space at Baruch College needs rehabilitation. The amount, quality and condition of the facilities at some of the other

City institutions, especially the community colleges, remains well below acceptable standards.

The City University is, hence, operating under the most severe space limitations and is seeking acceleration of its present and planned construction program. Officials of that institution have also stated that budgetary limitations threaten their ability to continue the institution's open admissions policy.

State University of New York

The State University of New York has also found its budgetary requests significantly reduced in final adoption by the Legislature. Although its total physical facilities have grown remarkably over the past ten years and a large number of academic and residential structures are in progress and coming on the line annually, the facilities are occupied and fully utilized as soon as available and open enrollment policies have here, too, seen enrollments grow to the limits that can be accommodated. While a large proportion of the facilities of State University are in satisfactory or even excellent condition, having been constructed in recent years, there are structures on a number of the campuses which need rehabilitation. More important, perhaps, is the fact that the University's facilities are heavily burdened with debt, the annual service on which

has been outrunning the income derived from student tuition charges.

Immediately following is the statement submitted by the central office of State University.

Statement Submitted by State University of New York
On its Present and Prospective Financial Situation

For nearly a quarter century, State University has sought to meet a growing public need for higher educational opportunities in New York. It has increased its enrollment more than ten-fold since 1948, to a total of 348,000 full-time and part-time students. Yet it had to turn away 40,000 applicants last year alone.

State University now faces a critical time in its development. The University's primary source of financial support is state appropriations generated by taxpayer dollars. But New York State is experiencing its worst fiscal crisis in four decades and is reducing expenditures for the operation of state government units and financial assistance to localities. State University therefore must adjust its rate and direction of growth to reflect a diminished revenue base.

In the five-year period from fiscal 1966-67 through 1970-71, state appropriations for University operations doubled from \$203 million to \$418 million, and FTE enrollment at the state-operated campuses rose by 53 per cent. But last year Governor Rockefeller proposed in his Executive Budget a \$25 million increase in state appropriations for fiscal 1971-72, or roughly \$15 million less than the average increase for the previous five years. Enrollment growth was to be 10,000 FTE, with the student services support level less than in previous years. The University was able to apply \$20 million toward operating costs as the result of higher tuition charges, effective last September, that were not committed to capital construction obligations for the first year.

This projected increase of \$45 million compared with "standstill" costs of \$35 million. These were costs for such items as statutory salary increments, annualization of 1970-71 new positions, maintenance and operation of new buildings and higher heating fuel costs. None of these items provided more education for more students.

The Legislature made major reductions in the 1971-72 Executive Budget proposals, including a \$26 million cutback in the University's budget. The net effect was that State University, for the first time in its history, received no increase in tax-generated support of the operations portion of its budget. Mandated increases had to be met through the additional tuition revenue raised by the University and through expenditure reductions. Individual campuses absorbed built-in cost increases and economized by taking such steps as not filling job vacancies, cutting maintenance and decreasing purchases of equipment and supplies.

The state appropriation in 1971-72 is \$422 million. But the expenditure ceiling imposed by the Division of the Budget in August restricted actual expenditures of state funds to \$414 million. Campuses were required in December to further reduce their spending for the balance of the current fiscal year by nearly \$14 million.

New York plans to freeze state spending and hold down assistance to localities in 1972-73. As a result, State University anticipates that its appropriations for the new fiscal year will be no higher than the 1971-72 expenditure ceiling. Spending beyond that level would be contingent upon the amount of income available to the University through its tuition charges, fees, dormitory rentals

and hospital operations after debt service requirements for the capital construction program have been met.

The \$20 million gained by the 1971 tuition increase and used for operating programs in the current fiscal year will have to be applied to the debt service costs in the new fiscal year. This combined with no appropriation growth creates a \$20 million deficiency in the total program funds available in 1972-73.

State University therefore must effect deeper expenditure reductions or generate additional income, or both, to attain the same operating budget level as in 1971-72.

Yet, applications for admission to State University campuses once again are increasing dramatically. Applications processed as of the end of December 1971 were running 45 per cent ahead of those at the comparable time a year before.

More than three million square feet of new building space will be ready for use in 1972-73. But maintenance and operation costs for this additional space would add \$13 million to the operating budget.

Mandated salary increases and annualization would require another \$11.4 million.

These are some of the crunch points. To cushion the impact in 1972-73 and to effect economies over the long haul, State University is rethinking the pace and direction of its growth in terms of both enrollment and campus development. It also is undertaking further internal reforms on a campus-by-campus basis to increase productivity and to develop new educational models that will make it possible to serve more students in more efficient ways.

Developments under way or planned include:

--Improving utilization of space by accommodating increased numbers of students in existing facilities and extending the length of the traditional class day to reduce future building costs.

--Expanding nonresidential programs along the lines of Empire State College at existing campuses to allow enrollment increases at a minimum expenditure for future construction.

--Revising the academic calendar to make more efficient use of resources.

--Eliminating some academic programs that are consistently under-enrolled, reviewing all graduate programs, dropping obsolete course requirements and encouraging course waivers to help campuses get more mileage out of the funds that are available.

Community Colleges of New York State

While, as indicated above, no effort was made to poll the individual community colleges of the State concerning their financial situation and problems, it is well known that those institutions also face heavy enrollment pressures and that a number of them have budgetary problems and need for additional facilities.

Primarily, the community colleges are similar to the public elementary and secondary school systems of the State in their dependence upon local tax and revenue systems for a significant portion of operating budgets. There are considerable differentials in the full value of real taxable property, in commercial and industrial activity, and in per capita income among the counties of the State. Hence, there are concomitant disparities in the ability of the counties to finance their community colleges. A comprehensive study of the problems posed by local sponsorship of community colleges and of the financial resources available to each of them is needed.

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SECTION D

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF
NEW YORK STATE PRIVATE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

The Financial Situation of
New York State Private Higher Institutions

The nature, scope and causes of the financial problems of higher institutions have been well documented in recent years by a number of studies and reports produced by Federal and State agencies, private foundations and individuals and national associations in the field of higher education. There is no need to recount or summarize the studies produced by the Association of American Colleges (Jellema) or the Carnegie Commission (Cheit). Moreover, these studies of the nationwide problem cannot adequately depict the problems of the New York State higher education system which is unique among the states. It is unique because of its total size, its historical development and the proportion of diverse private institutions in the system. New York's private institutions were founded, thrived and developed through the many years when the State had operated only a small number of specialized public colleges.

The financial situation of the private institutions of the State was covered in an April 1971 report of the State Education Department entitled The Financial Problems of the Private Colleges and Universities of New York State. The text, tabulations and findings of that study may well be reviewed in appraising the condition of these institutions. In recent months, two

additional research efforts have been made to determine the current financial status of private higher education of the State. In November 1971 the Department asked each private institution to indicate its current and prospective financial condition, to state its own appraisal of the causes of its financial problems and to indicate what steps it was taking to solve its problems. Secondly, the April 1971 report was updated through the 1970-71 year on the basis of the latest certified audit reports and other statistical reports received from the institutions. The text and tables which follow present the basic data resulting from these two efforts.

Table D-1 summarizes the results of the November survey. Responses were received from 84 institutions; 28 had not responded as of the time of this report. The information contained in the institutional replies has been supplemented by that available through the statistical and other reports filed by the institutions and by the contributions of individual staff members familiar with their operations.

Of the 107 institutions listed in Table D-1, 13 are considered to be currently in serious financial difficulty. Fifty-eight institutions are considered financially vulnerable on the basis of such factors as declining enrollments, rising costs, past and current deficits and very small endowment resources.

On the basis of statements of their executive officers and available published documents, the financial prospects of 27 institutions appear to be satisfactory for the near-term future. No appraisal is made of the financial situation of 9 institutions which either did not reply to the November inquiry or on which insufficient information is available.

The colleges and universities receiving State financial aid under the Bundy program anticipate total deficits for the 1971-72 year of some \$50 million. The deficits of those four-year institutions not now receiving aid would approximate \$1.5 million and those of the unaided two-year institutions may exceed \$600,000. Overall, given the lack of information on some institutions, the deficits of all private colleges and universities of the State may be in the neighborhood of \$60 million for the 1971-72 fiscal year.

The deficit situation is most acute for some of the largest and most important institutions of the State. The six major universities alone account for more than \$30 million of these deficits or between 60 and 70 percent of the deficits of all private institutions.

A summary picture of the deficit position of the Bundy-aided institutions over the past five years is presented in Table D-2. The trend is clearly evident, with aggregate deficits rising

from \$4.3 million in 1966-67 to \$35 million in 1969-70 and, after inclusion of those institutions not yet reporting, an apparent total of some \$50 million for 1970-71.

The remaining tables following repeat, for the 1970-71 year, the information and tabulations in the April 1971 SED report. In general, the trends indicated in that report have continued through the 1970-71 year. Tuition and fee income continue to be the principal source of funds for the private institutions. For most of the institutions, the major part of financial aid to students is unfunded, representing a drain on general current income. The amount of such aid has risen again in the 1970-71 year.

Almost all of the institutions have increased tuition rates to students for the 1971-72 year so that such charges now average more than \$2,600 per year for the major universities and almost \$2,400 per year for the large private colleges. High and rising tuition rates continue to pose a major problem for the private institutions in the recruitment and retention of a diversified student body and continue also to account for a widening differential in the cost of student attendance at private versus public institutions.

TABLE D-1
NEW YORK STATE PRIVATE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Institution	F/Time Enrolm't 1970-71	Ed.&Gen. Expend. 1970-71	Cumul. (Def.) 1967-71	Antici.* (Def.) 1971-72
BUNDY-AIDED				
<u>Major Universities:</u>				
Columbia University	11,831	101,430	(6,849)	(10,800)
Cornell University	10,180	20,074	(3,397)	(1,600)
Fordham University	7,695	186,477	(13,680)	e
New York University	16,229	54,900	(2,441)	(10,000)
Syracuse University	14,566	93,551	(5,844)	(5,000)
Univ. of Rochester	5,861			(2,900)
<u>"Universities"-Greater NYC:</u>				
Adelphi University	3,892	14,560	(2,189)	(40)
Hofstra University	6,816	19,482	4,281	(750)
Long Island University	12,261	32,971	(964)	e
Pace College	4,221	12,051	1,200	(180)
Yeshiva University	2,983			
<u>Large "Colleges":</u>				
Alfred University	1,395	4,403	50	94
Barnard College	1,937	5,448		(216)
Colgate University	2,226	6,844	1,366	e
Dowling College	1,173			e
Elmira College	1,377	3,053	422	e
Hartwick College	1,667	3,746	(67)	e
Hobart & Wm. Smith Col.	1,587	4,149	(338)	50
Ithaca College	3,881	10,966	210	e
Manhattan College	3,575	8,123		(700)
Manhattanville College	1,098	3,804	(691)	(50)
(Continued)				

*These anticipated deficits were submitted by institutional officers as their best estimates as of November 1971.

Institution	F/Time Enrol'm't 1970-71	Ed.&Gen. Expend. 1970-71	Cumul. (Def.) 1967-71	Antici. (Def.) 1971-72
<u>Large 'Colleges' (cont'd):</u>				
Marist College	1,395			• (129)
Nazareth College	1,173	2,230		(200)
Rosary Hill College	1,134	2,346		•
Russell Sage College	1,940	3,847	4,394	• (125)
St. John Fisher College	1,339	2,557	45	•
St. Lawrence University	2,223	5,466	36	50
Skidmore College	1,833			(389)
Union College	1,799	6,866	(1,302)	(441)
Vassar College	1,761	7,421	(6,350)	(452)
Wagner College	2,492			
<u>Small Colleges:</u>				
Bard College	684	2,164	(311)	• (500)
Briarcliff College	493	1,626	(278)	•
College of New Rochelle	919	2,357		(900)
College of St. Rose	858	2,066	(598)	(130)
Finch College	364	1,458	(63)	(653)
Hamilton College	916	3,698	273	(292)
Keuka College	835	2,109		200
Kirkland College	429			(190)
Marymount College	980	2,590		
Marymount Manhattan Col.	734	1,515		
Mercy College	890	1,636		
Sarah Lawrence College	725	3,776	(2,129)	
Wells College	631	2,357	(2)	
<u>Colleges of Education:</u>				
Bank Street Col. of Educ.	148	4,697		(100)
Mills College of Educ.	411	965	239	
Teachers College	2,089	17,141	(340)	(508)

Continued

Institution	F/Time Enrolm't 1970-71	Ed.&Gen. Expend. 1970-71	Cumul. (Def.) 1967-71	Antici. (Def.) 1971-72
<u>Independent Law Schools:</u>				
Albany Law School	485	683	647	
Brooklyn Law School	791	1,227	2,657	
New York Law School	357	546	208	e
<u>Independent Medical Schools:</u>				
Albany Medical College	341	5,039	874	(175)
Mt. Sinai Sch. of Medicine	164			(2,138)
New York Medical College	616			
<u>Colleges of Pharmacy:</u>				
Albany College of Pharmacy	452	574	23	
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	402	943	(221)	(100)
College of Pharm. Sciences	319			
<u>Engineering & Tech. Col.:</u>				
Clarkson College of Tech.	2,597	7,649	186	(100)
Cooper Union	938	4,002	(431)	(878)
New York Inst. of Tech.	3,824	9,108	(1,870)	
Poly. Inst. of Brooklyn	2,255	16,446	(4,917)	(3,000)
Pratt Institute	3,149	10,199	(1,699)	e
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	4,307	22,902	110	e
Rochester Inst. of Tech.	4,448		(4,650)	(1,000)
<u>Music Schools:</u>				
The Juilliard School	708			
Manhattan School of Music	697	2,235	(583)	
<u>Other Specialized Institutions:</u>				
College of Insurance	304	1,446	(159)	
M.J. Lewi Col. of Podiatry	190			
New School for Social Research	795		e	
Parsons School of Design	635	1,357		
(Continued)				

Institution	F/Time Enrolm't 1970-71	Ed.&Gen. Expend. 1970-71	Cumul. (Def.) 1967-71	Antici. (Def.) 1971-72
<u>Other Specialized Inst. (Cont'd):</u>				
Rockefeller University	104	18,064	(4,380)	(1,800)
Webb Institute	81	820	705	(50)
<u>FOUR-YEAR - UNAIDED:</u>				
Canisius College	2,669	6,105		(250)
College of Mt. St. Vincent	908			(143)
College of White Plains	370			25
Dominican Col. of Blauvelt	356			(250)
D'Youville College	1,142	1,942		(795)
Eisenhower College	626			(90)
Friends World College	53			70
Houghton College	1,155	2,198		42
Iona College	2,511	4,470		
Inst. for Adv. Stud. in Hum.	4			
The King's College	776	1,521		• (60)
Ladycliff College	456	917		(385)
LeMoyn College	1,627	3,182		(160)
Mannes Col. of Music	180			(15)
Medaille College	265	548		(33)
Molloy College	793	1,661		(7)
Mt. St. Mary College	615	1,238		317
Niagara University	2,599			
Roberts Wesleyan College	659	1,187		
St. Bonaventure University	2,172	4,370		225
St. Francis College	1,961			140
St. John's University	8,999			•
St. Joseph's College	556			
(Continued)				

Institution	F/Time Enrolm't 1970-71	Ed.&Gen. Expend. 1970-71	Cumul. (Def.) 1967-71	Antici. (Def.) 1971-72
FOUR-YEAR - UNAIDED (Cont'd):				
St. Thomas Aquinas College	359	815		(36)
Siena College	1,539	2,596		e
Touro College				
TWO-YEAR - UNAIDED:				
Academy of Aeronautics	874	1,501		e
Bennett College	360	1,638		(238)
Cazenovia College	478			
College for Human Services	190	476		75
Concordia College	466	838		(60)
Elizabeth Seton College	376	884		(200)
Harriman College	191			(75)
Hilbert College	437	510		
Maria College of Albany	357	504		
Maria Regina College	307	492		(20)
Mater Dei College	85	360		
Packer Collegiate Institute	59			
Paul Smith's College	1,108			35
Trocaire College	368			(172)
Villa Maria College	407			

See notes to this table on following page.

NOTES

- (1) Listing excludes seminaries (26 four-year and 2 two-year)
- (2) Full-time enrollment is head-count enrollment of full-time degree-credit students in all undergraduate and graduate programs.
- (3) Educational and general expenditures includes sponsored research, operation of university-affiliated hospitals and other sponsored activities, but excludes (by definition) auxiliary enterprises (housing and feeding of students, book stores, etc.) and student financial aid.
- (4) Deficits or surpluses are on total operations.

TABLE D-2

Deficits of Bundy-Aided Institutions
Grouped by Size and Type
1966-67 to 1970-71

	Group Deficits in \$ Thousand ¹				
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 ^a	1970-71 ^a
Major Universities	4,506	11,344	14,040	24,802	24,942
"Universities"-Greater N.Y.C.	(31)	(1,405)	325	(1,252)	(1,290)
Large Colleges	104	(658)	154	2,458	1,648
Small Colleges	271	53	216	968	1,603
Colleges of Education	225	175	(182)	(48)	(39)
Independent Law Schools	(574)	(825)	(550)	(518)	(1,045)
Independent Medical Schools	123	3,591	3,623	1,024	899
Colleges of Pharmacy	6	46	72	378	(31)
Engineering & Tech. Colleges	619	642	5,326	3,920	2,626
Music Schools	(92)	99	769	1,416	1,236
Other Specialized Institutions	(884)	186	775	1,854	1,688
Total - All Institutions	4,261	12,878	24,379	35,002	32,237
Institutions in Trouble	4,017	5,223	8,167	8,794	10,460

¹Figures in parentheses=surplus

^aThe deficits for 1969-70 and 1970-71 are after receipt of Bundy-aid income. Deducting State aid leaves deficits for all institutions of \$60 million in 1969-70 and \$58 million in 1970-71. The 1970-71 reports for 15 schools were not received to date; 1969-70 figures were repeated in the 1970-71 tabulation.

TABLE D-3
Deficits and Sources of Deficits Related to Total Expenditures of Bundy-Aided Institutions, 1970-71
(000 omitted)

Institutions	Total Expend. & Transfers	Total (Deficit) (Σ Cols. 5-9)	Percent Deficit of Tot. Expend.	Ed. & Gen. (Deficit)	Student Aid (Def.)	Auxil. Enter. (Def.)	Transfers	Bundy Aid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Major Universities:								
Columbia University								
Cornell University	26325	100		1904	(2078)	(292)	(557)	1123
Fordham University	218334	(6755)	3.1	(646)	(7332)	91	(3476)	4608
New York University	75420	(922)	1.2	(721)	(2826)	(10)	205	2430
Syracuse University								
University of Rochester	113725	(596)	1.0	2073	(3570)	(410)	-0-	1311
"Universities"-Greater NYC:								
Adelphi University								
Hofstra University	26534	584		1498	(2018)	221	-0-	883
Long Island University								
Pace College	14618	543		1711	(519)	42	(1179)	488
Large "Colleges":								
Alfred University								
Barnard College	8326	(62)	.7	743	(504)	(418)	(57)	174
Colgate University	10272	-0-		593	(392)	(170)	(228)	197
Dowling College								
Elmira College	5680	445		1210	(420)	109	(618)	164
Hartwick College	5541	(186)	3.4	(159)	(141)	232	(236)	118
Hobart & Wm. Smith Coll.	6098	(214)	3.5	(85)	(311)	54		128
Ithaca College	15714	96		(118)	(1088)	1006	-0-	296
Manhattanville College	5933	(457)	7.7	177	(508)	(247)	(11)	132
Marist College								
Russell Sage College	5446	740		523	(185)	229		173
St. John Fisher College	3551	31		87	(81)	2	(90)	113
St. Lawrence University	10917	6		2619	(473)	(106)	(2172)	138
Skidmore College								
Union College	8791	(207)	2.4	24	(256)	(182)	-0-	207
Vassar College	12256	(1798)	14.7	(1053)	(44)	(846)		145

TABLE D-3 continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Small Colleges:								
Bard College	3112	(200)	6.4	42	(186)	(92)		36
Briarcliff College	2743	(421)	15.3	(217)	(50)	160	(356)	42
Finch College	2124	(530)	25.0	(417)	(92)	99	(154)	34
Hamilton College	5426	(19)	.4	298	(407)	10		80
Keuka College	3330	5		29	(173)	108	(10)	51
Kirkland College								
Marymount College								
Marymount Manhattan College								
Mercy College	4632	(603)	13.0	(525)	(186)	69	(27)	66
Sarah Lawrence College	3475	165		144	(140)	134	(30)	57
Wells College								
Colleges of Education:								
Bank Street Coll. of Ed.	5096	-0-		254	(308)	4		50
Mills College of Edu.	1515	39		44	(32)	(25)		52
Teachers College (Colum)								+103+
Independent Law Schools:								
Albany Law School	766	286		258				28
Brooklyn Law School	1479	611		550				61
New York Law School	554	148		108	(8)			48
Independent Medical Schools:								
Albany Medical College	4085	380		228				152
Mt. Sinai Sch. of Med.								
New York Medical Coll.								
Colleges of Pharmacy:								
Albany Coll. of Pharma.	684	97		105		12	(51)	31
Brooklyn Coll. of Phar.	1035	4		44	(90)		(2)	52
Coll. of Pharm. Sciences								
Engineering & Tech. Coll.:								
Clarkson Coll. of Tech.	10457	(524)	5.0	(183)	(465)	(147)		271
Cooper Union	4185	(465)	11.1	(552)		(3)		90
N.Y. Inst. of Tech.								
Poly. Inst. of Bklyn.	18452	(70)	.4	(112)	(313)	(3)	(250)	608
Pratt Institute	12934	(947)	7.3	(449)	(718)	(196)		416
Renss. Poly. Inst.	28479	23		1637	(1915)	20	(412)	693
Rochester Inst. of Tech.	25717	(446)	1.7	1108	(67)	(489)	(1352)	354

TABLE D-3 continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Music Schools:								
The Juilliard School								
Manhattan School of Music	2571	(128)	5.0	(54)	(136)			62
Other Specialized Institutions:								
College of Insurance	1372	(75)	5.5	(89)				14
M.J. Lewi Coll. of Pod.								
New School for Social Research								
Parsons School of Design	1496	51		116	(88)	14		9
Rockefeller University	22353	(2265)	10.1	(1643)		(348)	(322)	48
Webb Institute	820	354		346				8

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TABLE D-4

Educational and General Income and Expenditures, Tuition Income, Student Aid and Relationships--
Bundy-Aided Institutions - 1970-71

(000 omitted)

Institution	Educational Income (2)	Tuition and Fee Income (3)	Percent Tuition of E.&G. Income (4)	Educational and General Expenditures (5)	Student Aid Outlays (6)	Percent Aid of Expend. (7)
Major Universities:						
Columbia University					3,974	20.5
Cornell University	22,639	18,540	81.9	19,423	9,730	11.2
Fordham University	75,915	58,968	77.7	86,551	2,871	5.8
New York University	51,224	42,507	83.0	49,620	3,998	10.9
Syracuse University	36,156	17,427	48.2	36,525		
University of Rochester						
"Universities"--Greater NYC:						
Adelphi University	22,930	19,582	85.4	20,549	2,018	9.8
Hofstra University						
Long Island University	14,135	12,247	86.6	11,935	834	7.0
Pace College						
Large "Colleges":						
Alfred University	6,071	4,441	73.2	5,175	987	19.1
Barnard College	7,343	5,642	76.8	6,579	839	12.8
Colgate University						
Dowling College	4,323	3,828	88.5	2,957	564	19.1
Elmira College	3,706	3,014	81.3	3,746	342	9.1
Hartwick College	4,179	3,769	90.2	4,132	553	13.4
Hobart & Wm. Smith Coll.	11,360	9,937	87.5	10,966	1,088	9.9
Ithaca College	3,928	3,259	83.0	3,762	606	16.1
Manhattanville College						
Marist College	4,551	3,925	86.2	3,847	241	6.3
Russell Sage College	2,728	2,341	85.8	2,557	254	9.9
St. John Fisher College						

TABLE D-4 continued

Institution	Educational and General Income		Tuition and Fee Income		Percent Tuition of E. & G. Income		Educational and General Expenditures		Student Aid Outlays		Percent Aid of Expend.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Large "Colleges" (continued)												
St. Lawrence University		8,190	5,773	70.5	5,433	524	9.6					
Skidmore College		6,673	4,922	73.8	6,465	632	9.8					
Union College		6,290	3,880	61.7	7,177	1,207	16.8					
Vassar College												
Small Colleges:												
Bard College		2,231			2,151	186	8.6					
Briarcliff College		1,451	1,152	79.4	1,626	68	4.2					
Finch College		1,203	963	80.0	1,458	92	6.3					
Hamilton College		4,119	2,334	56.7	4,977	407	8.2					
Keuka College		2,147	1,869	87.1	2,109	358	17.0					
Kirkland College												
Marymount College												
Marymount Manhattan Coll.												
Mercy College												
Sarah Lawrence College		2,963	2,566	86.6	3,469	252	7.3					
Wells College		2,558	1,658	64.8	2,357	272	11.5					
Colleges of Education:												
Bank Street Coll. of Ed.		2,882	1,678	58.2	2,903	308	10.6					
Mills College of Educa.		1,061	909	85.7	965	32	3.3					
Teachers Coll. (Columbia)												
Independent Law Schools:												
Albany Law School		997	851	85.4	766	84	11.0					
Brooklyn Law School		1,728	1,728	100.0	1,227	46	3.7					
New York Law School		786	780	99.2	554	8	1.4					
Independent Medical Schools:												
Albany Medical College												
Mt. Sinai Sch. of Med.												
New York Medical College												
Colleges of Pharmacy:												
Albany Coll. of Pharmacy		710	511	72.0	574	59	10.3					
Brooklyn Coll. of Pharm.		1,038	751	72.4	898	90	10.0					
Coll. of Pharm. Sciences												

TABLE D-4 continued

Institution	Educational and General Income (2)	Tuition and Fee Income (3)	Percent Tuition of E. & G. Income (4)	Educational and General Expenditures (5)	Student aid Outlays (6)	Percent Aid of Expend. (7)
Engineering & Technical Coll:						
Clarkson Coll. of Tech.	6,033	5,414	89.7	6,486	802	12.4
Cooper Union						
N.Y. Inst. of Technology	10,862	6,628	61.0	14,357	1,400	9.8
Poly. Inst. of Brooklyn	9,845	8,024	81.5	10,199	1,165	11.4
Pratt Institute	19,343	10,413	53.8	18,077	3,011	16.7
Renss. Poly. Inst.	16,778	11,521	68.7	15,345	342	2.2
Rochester Inst. of Tech.						
Music Schools:						
The Juilliard School						
Manhattan School of Music	2,245	1,793	79.9	2,235	334	14.9
Other Specialized Institutions:						
College of Insurance	1,348	966	71.7	1,446		
M.J. Lewi Coll. of Pod.						
New School for Soc. Res.	1,485	1,411	95.0	1,357	121	8.9
Parsons School of Design	16,759	-0-		11,562	290	2.5
Rockefeller University	906	-0-		585	-0-	
Webb Institute						

TABLE D-5

Percentage Relationships: Student Aid, Student Aid Deficit, Tuition Income and Educational and General Expenditures-Bundy-aided Institutions-1970-71

(000 omitted)

Institution	Percent Student Aid of Tuition, Inc. (1)	Percent Aid (2)	Percent S.A. Deficit of Tuition, Inc. (3)	Educational and General Expenditures (4)	Net Cash Tuition & Fee Income (5)	Percent Net Tuition of E.&G. Expend (6)
Major Universities:						
Columbia University						
Cornell University	21.4	52.3	11.2	19,423	16,462	84.8
Fordham University	16.5	75.4	12.4	86,551	51,636	59.7
New York University	6.8	98.4	6.6	49,620	39,681	80.0
Syracuse University	22.9	89.3	20.5	36,525	13,856	37.9
University of Rochester						
"Universities"-Greater NYC:						
Adelphi University	10.3	100.0	10.3	20,549	17,564	85.5
Hofstra University						
Long Island University	6.8	62.2	4.2	11,935	11,728	98.3
Pace College						
Large "Colleges":						
Alfred University	22.2	51.1	11.3	5,175	3,937	76.1
Barnard College	14.9	46.8	7.0	6,579	5,250	80.0
Colgate University						
Dowling College	14.7	74.5	11.0	2,957	3,409	115.3
Elmira College	11.3	41.4	4.7	3,746	2,873	76.7
Hartwick College	14.7	56.2	8.3	4,132	3,457	83.7
Hobart & Wm. Smith Coll.	10.9	100.0	10.9	10,966	8,849	80.7
Ithaca College	18.6	83.8	15.6	3,762	2,751	73.1
Manhattanville College						
Marist College	6.1	76.5	4.7	3,847	3,740	97.2
Russell Sage College	10.9	32.1	3.5	2,557	2,259	88.3
St. John Fisher Coll.						

Table D-5 continued

Table D-5 continued						
Institution	Percent Student Aid of Tuition, Inc.		Percent S.A. Deficit of Tuition, Inc.	Educational and General Expenditures	Percent Net Cash Tuition & Fee Income of E.&G. Expenc	
	(2)	(3)			(6)	(7)
Large "Colleges" (cont'd).						
St. Lawrence Univer.	9.1	90.3	8.2	5,433	5,300	97.6
Skidmore College	12.8	40.5	5.2	6,465	4,666	72.2
Union College	31.1	3.6	1.1	7,177	3,836	53.4
Vassar College						
Small Colleges:						
Bard College	5.9	73.2	4.4	2,151	1,102	67.8
Briarcliff College	9.6	100.0	9.6	1,626	871	59.7
Finch College	17.4	100.0	17.4	1,458	1,927	38.7
Hamilton College	19.2	48.2	9.2	4,977	1,696	80.4
Keuka College				2,109		
Kirkland College						
Marymount College						
Marymount Manhattan Coll.						
Mercy College	9.8	73.7	7.2	3,469	2,380	68.6
Sarah Lawrence College	16.4	51.3	8.4	2,357	1,518	64.4
Wells College						
Colleges of Education:						
Bank Street Coll. of Ed.	18.4	100.0	18.3	2,903	1,370	47.2
Mills College of Edu.	3.5	100.0	3.6	965	877	90.9
Teachers College (Colum.)						
Independent Law Schools:						
Albany Law School	9.9	100.0	9.8	766	768	100.3
Brooklyn Law School	2.7	100.0	2.7	1,227	1,682	137.1
New York Law School	1.0	100.0	1.1	554	772	139.4
Independent Medical Schools:						
Albany Medical College						
Mt. Sinai Sch. of Med.						
New York Medical College						
Colleges of Pharmacy:						
Albany Coll. of Pharmacy	11.5	100.0	11.9	574	511	89.0
Brooklyn Coll. of Phar.	12.0			898	662	73.7
Coll. of Pharm. Sci.						

Table D-5 continued

Institution	Percent	Percent	Percent	Educational	Net Cash	Percent
	Student Aid of Tuition, Inc.	Aid Unfunded of Tuition, Inc.	S.A. Deficit of Tuition, Inc.	and General Expenditures	Tuition & Fee Income of	Net Tuition Expend
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Engineering & Tech.Coll.: Clarkson Coll. of Tech. Cooper Union N.Y. Inst. of Technol. Poly. Inst. of Bklyn. Pratt Institute Renss. Poly. Inst. Rochester Inst. of Tech.	14.8 21.1 14.5 28.9 3.0	58.0 22.4 61.6 66.8 19.6	8.6 4.7 8.9 19.3 .6	6,486 14,357 10,199 18,077 15,345	4,949 6,315 7,306 8,402 11,454	76.3 44.0 71.6 46.5 74.6
Music Schools: The Juilliard School Manhattan School of Mus.	18.6	40.7	7.6	2,235	1,657	74.1
Other Specialized Insti- tutions: College of Insurance M.J. Lewi Coll. of Pod. New School for Soc. Res. Parsons School of Design Rockefeller University Webb Institute	8.6	72.7 100.0	6.2	1,446 1,357 11,562 585	966 1,323	66.8 97.5

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TABLE D-6
Tuition Rates and Increases - Bundy-Aided Institutions
1970-71

	Tuition & Fees/ Academic Year 1971-72	Percent Increase 1970 to 1971
<u>Major Universities:</u>		
Columbia University	\$2,800	9.4
Cornell University	2,800	7.7
Fordham University	2,000	0.0
New York University	2,700	10.2
Syracuse University	2,600	6.1
University of Rochester	2,800	6.1
Average of 6	2,620	6.9
<u>"Universities" - Greater N.Y.C.:</u>		
Adelphi University	2,400	33.3
Hofstra University	2,260	25.6
Long Island University	2,300	27.8
Pace College	1,860	8.8
Average of 4	2,205	23.9
<u>Large "Colleges":</u>		
Alfred University	2,500	9.1
Barnard College	2,430	5.7
Colgate University	2,800	5.7
Dowling College	1,950	11.1
Elmira College	2,625	16.7
Hartwick College	2,200	22.2
Hobart & Wm. Smith Colleges	2,575	8.4
Ithaca College	2,660	5.8
Manhattanville College	2,400	4.3
Marist College	1,820	10.3
Russell Sage College	1,800	0.0
St. John Fisher College	1,975	9.1
St. Lawrence University	2,675	6.8
Skidmore College	2,800	7.7
Union College	2,500	2.2
Vassar College	2,500	17.4
Average of 16	2,385	7.4

	Tuition & Fees/ Academic Year 1971-72	Percent Increase 1970 to 1971
<u>Small Colleges:</u>		
Bard College	3,080	1.1
Briarcliff College	2,350	11.9
Finch College	2,700	10.2
Hamilton College	2,350	7.8
Keuka College	2,450	6.5
Kirkland College	2,500	0.0
Marymount College	2,400	6.7
Marymount Manhattan College	1,950	14.7
Mercy College	1,700	0.0
Sarah Lawrence College	3,200	9.6
Wells College	2,570	1.0
Average of 11	2,475	-3.7
<u>Colleges of Education:</u>		
Bank Street College of Education	3,240	63.6
Mills College of Education	2,200	0.0
Teachers College (Columbia)	2,200	0.0
Average of 3	2,550	19.7
<u>Independent Law Schools:</u>		
Albany Law School	2,000	10.5
Brooklyn Law School	1,510	0.0
New York Law School	1,220	0.0
Average of 3	1,575	4.3
<u>Independent Medical Schools:</u>		
Albany Medical College	2,450	11.4
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	2,400	0.0
New York Medical College	2,200	6.5
Average of 3	2,350	10.3
<u>Colleges of Pharmacy:</u>		
Albany College of Pharmacy	1,200	0.0
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy	1,600	0.0
College of Pharmaceutical Sciences	2,000	11.1
Average of 3	1,600	8.8
<u>Engineering and Technical Colleges:</u>		
Clarkson College of Technology	2,400	14.3
Cooper Union	--	--
New York Institute of Technology	2,100	23.5
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	2,200	4.8
Pratt Institute	2,100	3.2
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	2,475	1.4
Rochester Institute of Technology	2,100	1.0
Average of 6	2,230	2.4

	Tuition & Fees/ Academic Year <u>1971-72</u>	Percent Increase <u>1970 to 1971</u>
<u>Music Schools:</u>		
• The Juilliard School	1,815	0.0
• Manhattan School of Music	<u>1,825</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Average of 2	1,820	0.0
<u>Other Specialized Institutions:</u>		
College of Insurance	1,840	9.6
M.J. Lewi College of Podiatry	1,865	15.5
New School for Social Research	2,430	8.0
Parsons School of Design	2,075	5.6
Rockefeller University	--	--
Webb Institute	--	--
Average of 4	<u>2,050</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Average - All Institutions	<u>\$2,285</u>	<u>7.8</u>